National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Phase II

Storm Water Management Program
County of San Luis Obispo

Second Revision, April 2004
Prepared by:
County of San Luis Obispo, Department of Public Works
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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) was prepared by the County of San Luis Obispo to comply with mandatory requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Final Rule and the State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CA CAS000004, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems" (MS4 General Permit). The NPDES Phase II Final Rule was adopted in December 1999 and requires operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) located in designated urbanized areas (UAs) and in areas meeting certain regulatory criteria to develop and implement SWMPs. The State's MS4 General Permit was adopted on April 30, 2003 and implements the NPDES Phase II Final Rule in California.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has determined that the following unincorporated communities located in San Luis Obispo County are subject to NPDES Phase II requirements under the MS4 General Permit:

1) Baywood-Los Osos;
2) San Luis Obispo urban fringe;
3) Nipomo;
4) Atascadero/Paso Robles urban fringe including Templeton, Santa Margarita, and Garden Farms;
5) Cambria; and
6) Oceano

This SWMP addresses storm water runoff in these communities. The County of San Luis Obispo (the County) is the Lead Planning Agency for administration of the SWMP and for construction measures that are under the jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo. Although other local agencies, including cities and special districts, have responsibilities in their jurisdictions, the County has been, and will continue, working with these agencies for the mutual benefit of all.

Purpose of the SWMP

The NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit mandate that regulated entities develop and implement SWMPs to reduce storm water pollutants to receiving waters to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP) through the application of Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs must be applied in six specific areas: 1) Public Education and Outreach; 2) Public Participation and Involvement; 3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination; 4) Construction Site Runoff Control; 5) Post-Construction Storm Water Management; and 6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations. This SWMP defines the method for selecting and prioritizing BMPs under each category and provides a description, timetable, and set of measurable goals for each. The SWMP assigns responsibilities for implementation and describes the method for updating the SWMP and submitting annual reports.

The SWMP provides an integrated approach for prevention of pollution from storm water runoff in San Luis Obispo County. The program relies heavily on public education and outreach and public participation and involvement to prevent pollution problems at the source. The program seeks to employ the most cost effective means to achieve the objectives of the NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit and to coordinate storm water runoff pollution prevention efforts throughout the County. County staff members anticipate that the SWMP will continuously improve based upon an iterative process of evaluating the results of the program using measurable goals.

Alignment with Existing Practices

The SWMP was designed to provide a framework for a comprehensive storm water management program to meet the mandatory requirements of the NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit. The SWMP capitalizes on aligning existing county water quality activities and storm water management practices with current BMPs. The SWMP includes BMPs,

with Measurable Goals, that can be used to guide the County Board of Supervisors in their results based decision-making process during budget deliberations for the current fiscal year and in following years.

Accomplishments To Date

Several county departments participated in developing the SWMP. In addition, county staff members coordinated with other local agencies and other Central Coast counties to determine the most effective BMPs to meet the needs of San Luis Obispo County. The County retained a team of consultants (RMC and CMCA) to perform a regulatory analysis, to research best management practices, to conduct surveys and compile information regarding existing practices in the County, and to prepare significant components of the program.

RMC completed a NPDES Storm Water Phase II Work Plan in February 2002, an action that preceded development of this SWMP. The Work Plan identified the costs and staffing required to implement a range of SWMP alternatives. Based on the Work Plan, the County Department of Public Works began the budget and hiring process for new staff and for developing the program. The County retained CMCA and RMC to assist in the preparation of this SWMP in September 2002. The team assessed existing programs and practices in the county and contacted the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the RWQCB, the team identified water bodies in the County affected by the designated communities and the beneficial uses that are impaired in those water bodies.

The team developed criteria for identifying appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address specific water quality problems, weighted criteria based on certain factors, and applied criteria to BMPs to determine a relative score. Based on their scores, BMPs were applied to address impaired beneficial uses and pollutants of concern. Management strategies and opportunities for feedback and updating the program were identified. The Board of Supervisors approved the first revision of the SWMP on February 25, 2003 and it was submitted to the RWQCB on March 10, 2003.

The RWQCB reviewed the original version of the SWMP and requested revisions on February 6, 2004. The RWQCB requested that the County update the original SWMP to reference the MS4 General Permit and the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list that were adopted by the State after the original SWMP was submitted. The RWQCB also requested that the County add more detailed information about the BMPs and their associated measurable goals and move up the SWMP implementation timelines. This revision of the SWMP reflects compliance with RWQCB requests where possible. The Department of Public Works recommends that the Board of Supervisors approve this version of the SWMP to meet the RWQCB submission deadline of May 7, 2004. The Department of Public Works will continue to lead implementation of the SWMP following approval.

1. Introduction

1.1 Storm Water Management: Why It's Important

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000004, "Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems" (MS4 General Permit), reports the following findings:

- "Urban runoff is a leading cause of pollution throughout California."

- "Pollutants of concern found in urban runoff include sediments, non-sediment solids, nutrients, pathogens, oxygen-demanding substances, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), trash, and pesticides and herbicides."

- "During urban development, two important changes occur. First, where no urban development has previously occurred, natural vegetated pervious ground cover is converted to impervious surfaces such as paved highways, streets, rooftops, and parking lots. Natural vegetated soil can both absorb rainwater and remove pollutants providing a very effective purification process. Because pavement and concrete can neither absorb water nor remove pollutants, the natural purification characteristics of the land are lost. Second, urban development creates new pollutant sources as human population density increases and brings with it proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, vehicle maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, household hazardous wastes, pet wastes, trash, etc., which can be washed into the MS4. As a result of these two changes, the runoff leaving a developed urban area may be significantly greater in volume, velocity, and/or pollutant load than pre-development runoff from the same area."

- "A higher percentage of impervious area correlates to a greater pollutant load, resulting in turbid water, nutrient enrichment, bacterial contamination, organic matter loads, toxic compounds, temperature increases, and increases of trash or debris."

- "Pollutants present in storm water can have damaging effects on both human health and aquatic ecosystems. In addition, the increased flows and volumes of storm water discharged from impervious surfaces resulting from development can significantly impact beneficial uses of aquatic ecosystems due to physical modifications of watercourses, such as bank erosion and widening of channels."

- "When water quality impacts are considered during the planning stages of a project, new development and many redevelopment projects can more efficiently incorporate measures to protect water quality."

1.2 Storm Water Management: A Water Quality Mandate for San Luis Obispo County

Most of the unincorporated communities within the County lack formal storm water infrastructure. The County currently uses the natural hydrology of the watershed to convey storm water runoff to receiving waters. In areas lacking natural pathways for storm water runoff, the County uses retention/detention basins to slow runoff and allow for infiltration. Urbanized portions of the County have a larger proportion of impervious surfaces (i.e., roofs, driveways, parking lots, roads) to "natural" surfaces than more rural portions of the County. Impervious surfaces prevent infiltration of storm water, thereby increasing the velocity and volume of storm water entering a water body at any one point. Urbanized communities have a higher concentration of land uses that increase the presence of household chemicals, commercial products, and vehicles, resulting in an increase in the potential release of pollutants to receiving waters.

Until recently, storm water runoff in areas with populations of less than 100,000 people was not regulated. Although many existing storm water runoff controls have been in place, there has not been an integrated and comprehensive approach to preventing pollution from storm water runoff in these less populated areas. The MS4 General Permit requires that San Luis Obispo County, as a Phase II regulated MS4, develop a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and to protect water quality.

1.3 The Purpose of the Storm Water Management Program (SWMP)

The purpose of the SWMP is to comply with the mandatory requirements of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Final Rule and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Water Quality Order No. 2003-00005-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) General Permit (referred to as the "MS4 General Permit"). The U.S. EPA developed the NPDES Phase II Final Rule under the authority of the Clean Water Act to reduce impacts to water quality from storm water pollution. The State of California adopted the MS4 General Permit on April 30, 2003 to implement the NPDES Phase II Final Rule in California.

The County prepared this SWMP to meet the Federal and State NPDES Phase II regulatory requirements and to align existing storm water management activities in the County with current Best Management Practices (BMPs). Working cooperatively with other agencies and with public participation and involvement, the County will use this SWMP to achieve the intent of the regulation in the most cost effective and comprehensive manner. Preventing storm water pollution of our water bodies is a duty shared by the Federal, State, County, and other local governments along with each and every citizen.

1.4 Summary of Regulatory Requirements

Enacted in 1990, Phase I of the Storm Water Rule applied to municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) with a service population of 100,000 or more, to construction projects affecting five acres or more of land disturbance, and to certain industrial activities. Phase II of the Storm Water Rule is generally applicable to MS4s serving an urban population of 10,000 or more and construction activities affecting one acre or more of land disturbance.

Under the NPDES Phase II Rule and the MS4 General Permit, Small MS4s that meet specific criteria must obtain MS4 General Permit coverage for storm water discharges. MS4 General Permit coverage for the County will be issued by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWRCB) and must be renewed every five years. The County was required to comply with Federal NPDES Phase II requirements on March 10, 2003, at which time, the County submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the State's MS4 General Permit to the RWQCB. To comply with the State's MS4 General Permit, the MS4 operator (in this case, the County) must implement a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) that reduces the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable", that protects water quality, and that satisfies the requirements of the Clean Water Act according to California's MS4 General Permit. The County and other regulated communities were required to submit a NOI, a permit fee, and their SWMP on or before the State's General Permit deadline.

The MS4 General Permit was adopted by the State on April 30, 2003. The RWQCB reviewed the County's SWMP and requested revisions to the County's SWMP on February 6, 2004. The RWQCB requested that the County update the SWMP to refer to the MS4 General Permit and the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies that were approved by the Federal and State governments after the original revision of the SWMP was submitted. The RWQCB also requested that the County add more detail to the SWMP and move the implementation timelines up wherever possible. This revision of the SWMP reflects compliance with RWQCB requests where possible.

U.S. EPA and the SWRCB have determined that a SWMP will be considered to reduce pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP) if it fulfills the following minimum control measures (MCMs):

1) Public Education and Outreach;
2) Public Participation and Involvement;
3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination;
4) Construction Site Runoff Control;
5) Post-Construction Storm Water Management; and
6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

To fulfill each of the six minimum control measures and reduce pollutants to achieve the

MEP, MS4s are required to develop and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) and measurable goals. BMPs consist of structural and non-structural activities that address storm water. The BMPs in this SWMP were selected using a process based on EPA guidance documents, the MS4 General Permit, and on factors specific to the County and the regulated communities. As such, these BMPs provide controls that meet federal and state requirements and are locally applicable.

1.5 Scope and Responsibility for the Storm Water Management Program

The SWRCB has determined that the following unincorporated communities located in San Luis Obispo County are subject to NPDES Phase II requirements and the MS4 General Permit:

1. Baywood-Los Osos;
2. San Luis Obispo (urban fringe);
3. Nipomo;
4. Atascadero/ Paso Robles (urban fringe including Templeton, Santa Margarita and Garden Farms);
5. Cambria; and
6. Oceano

These communities were selected based on criteria that take into account the potential to impact water quality due to conditions influencing discharges into their storm sewer systems or due to where they discharge. These criteria are listed below.

1) Areas Automatically Designated. In these areas, U.S. EPA designated communities automatically due to their location within an urbanized area defined by the 2000 Census. The 2000 Census identified urbanized areas that have a population greater than 50,000 and have an overall population density greater than 1,000 people per square mile. The areas within the County's SWMP coverage area designated under this criterion include San Luis Obispo (urban fringe), the Atascadero/Paso Robles urban complex (urban fringe including Templeton, Garden Farms and Santa Margarita), and Nipomo, which is included in the Santa Maria urbanized area.

2) Areas Designated by the State: A community can be individually designated by the SWRCB and/or RWQCB based on:

- a "high population density" of at least 1,000 people per square mile (including tourists and commuters). Baywood-Los Osos, Cambria, and Oceano were added under this criterion.

- a "high growth" or "high growth potential" where an area grew by more than 25% between 1990 and 2000 or anticipates a growth rate of more than 25% over a 10 year period ending prior to the end of the first permit term. No communities under County jurisdiction were designated under this criterion.

- a significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4. A small MS4 is interconnected with a separate permitted MS4 if storm water that has entered the small MS4 is allowed to flow directly into a permitted MS4. No communities under County jurisdiction were designated under this criterion.

- discharges to sensitive water bodies. Sensitive water bodies are receiving waters including groundwater that are an environmental protection priority. Sensitive waters include 1) those listed as providing or known to provide habitat for threatened or endangered species; 2) those used for recreation that are subject to beach closures or health warnings; 3) those listed as impaired subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA) 303(d) list due to constituents of concern such as biological oxygen demand (BOD), sediment, pathogens, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, trash, and other constituents found in the MS4 discharge. Baywood-Los Osos and Cambria are listed under this criterion because Baywood-Los Osos discharges to Morro Bay, which is on the CWA 303(d) list for sediment, pathogens, and metals and Cambria because it discharges to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

- a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States. Specific conditions presented by the MS4 may lead to significant pollutant loading to waters of the U.S. that are otherwise unregulated or inadequately regulated. An example of such a condition would be the presence of a large transportation industry. No communities under County jurisdiction were designated under this criterion.

1.6 The County's Approach

The County must address a relatively large and varied coverage area in this SWMP. Refer to Appendix A for management area assessments and maps for the SWMP coverage area. To most effectively address storm water issues in the SWMP coverage area, the County has developed the following approach:

1) *Provide General Guidance and Anticipate Specific Needs of the Community*. The County has structured the SWMP to meet the requirements of the NPDES Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit. The County anticipates that application of the SWMP within each community will require further analysis of community-specific resources and issues. The SWMP has been designed to provide a menu of BMPs that can be tailored to the particular needs of a community.

2) Provide for Community Input. In the early stages of the SWMP, the County will provide opportunities for community input to the SWMP. The County anticipates presentations to the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) and other stakeholder groups. These stakeholder meetings and presentations will give the public

opportunities to gain an understanding of the new regulation and its implications and to provide comment regarding the application of the SWMP in their local community.

3) Review and Revise Ordinances. Jurisdictions often find that their ordinances do not provide the language or authority necessary to implement and enforce Phase II requirements. The County anticipates a thorough review of applicable ordinances and formulation of the amendments to ordinances needed to implement the SWMP.

4) Process New and/or Revised Ordinances. The County anticipates processing of new and/or revised ordinances in Years 3 through 5 of the SWMP.

5) Begin implementation of BMPs. The schedule for implementation of BMPs over the first five-year permit term will vary depending on the BMP. More complex BMPs are broken down into a number of stages with measurable goals identified for each. The more complex BMPs will take longer than those that require relatively simple changes to existing practices. Refer to Section 3 for a description of the BMPs and Measurable Goals for each Minimum Control Measure and Section 4 for the BMP implementation timetable and responsible parties.

6) Review and Report on Effectiveness. The County will determine whether the MEP is being achieved through annual review and reporting of storm water management activities. On construction sites, the County will determine the MEP on a case-by-case basis. To determine the MEP for a specific site, the County will consider the proximity of the site to local water bodies and the state of the water bodies, among other factors, for the proposed activity.

1.7 Special Considerations for San Luis Obispo County

San Luis Obispo County encompasses incorporated cities and Community Services Districts (CSDs). The scope and responsibility for this SWMP must take into account special considerations for the jurisdictions of the county, incorporated cities, and CSDs. Although jurisdictional responsibilities are not always clear, the County has met with the cities and CSDs and will continue to coordinate regional efforts where feasible. The roles of the incorporated cities and CSDs are described below.

Incorporated Cities

The County encompasses seven incorporated cities. In many cases, the communities covered by the County's SWMP constitute the "urban fringe" of an incorporated city. The incorporated cities and other non-county MS4s must prepare and maintain their own SWMPs. It is important to manage storm water considerations on a regional scale to increase the effectiveness of BMPs and to reduce the burden on each individual permitted entity. Regional cooperation and planning is envisioned as part of this SWMP. Advisory bodies currently exist to address regional water quality concerns. The Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) is an organization of stakeholders

and governmental representatives that meets to discuss regional water planning issues. The San Luis Obispo County Partners for Water Quality (SLOCPWQ) is a coalition of MS4s that meets to address issues associated with NPDES Phase II implementation. The County anticipates continued participation in the WRAC and SLOCPWQ as part of SWMP implementation.

Community Services Districts (CSDs)

A variety of public services in the communities of Los Osos, Nipomo, Cambria, Templeton, and Oceano are governed by citizen-elected CSDs. Services provided by some of the CSDs include maintenance of detention basins, water quality monitoring, and other relevant aspects of storm water management. The CSDs consist of elected boards of directors that have primary jurisdiction over specific aspects of storm water control. CSD decisions are final, that is, they cannot be appealed to the County Board of Supervisors; therefore, the County does not have a direct role in storm water management in these communities. In all of the above cases, the County does retain jurisdiction over roads and building projects. The specific responsibilities of each CSD regarding storm water control are shown in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1. Current CSD Storm Water Control Responsibilities

CSD	Current Storm Water Control Responsibilities
Los Osos/Baywood Park	The Los Osos CSD maintains a number of storm water retention basins and is generally responsible for drainage and septic systems. The Los Osos CSD will prepare a SWMP for their facilities. The CSD has recently completed a drainage plan for the community and is in the design phase of a central sewer treatment plant that will replace septic tanks in portions of the community and will allow for more control over localized drainage problems. The County is working with the Los Osos CSD on these issues.
Nipomo	Nipomo CSD's charter includes storm water management; however, according to the District Manager there are no storm water or drainage facilities owned or operated by the CSD. The County is preparing a drainage plan for the area and is coordinating efforts with Nipomo CSD.
Cambria	The County retains jurisdiction over drainage and flood control in the community of Cambria.
Templeton	The Templeton CSD manages storm water within the community and has been in discussions with the County about preparing a SWMP. Templeton's storm water issues are confined to the north Main Street area where the CSD operates one drainage basin and collects drainage fees.
Oceano	The Oceano CSD maintains at least two storm water basins in the community. The County retains jurisdiction over other aspects of storm water in the community.

2. Storm Water Management Program Development and Administration

2.1 Storm Water Management Area Assessments: Land Use and Water Quality

One of the first steps toward developing the SWMP was to determine the storm water areas to be managed. The following unincorporated areas were designated as subject to the NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit as described in Section 1: 1) Baywood-Los Osos; 2) San Luis Obispo (urban fringe); 3) Nipomo; 4) Atascadero/Paso Robles (urban fringe, including Templeton, Santa Margarita and Garden Farms); 5) Cambria; and 6) Oceano. EPA mapped "Urbanized Areas" (UAs) for all of these communities except Cambria, Oceano, and Los Osos. The EPA UA maps were derived from the U.S. Census 2000 census blocks. The EPA UA maps are of limited use because they are not drawn at the parcel level and do not follow roads or any other landmarks. In addition, the census blocks do not follow city limits, county urban or village reserve lines, or any other adopted jurisdictional boundaries. Due in part to these limitations, MS4's have been encouraged to propose their own boundaries and maps based, in part, on a municipal assessment that can be more or less detailed depending on the time and resources available to the MS4.

The County prepared an assessment of each community based on current land use maps. The County noted general land use predominance and the location of major water bodies for each community. The details of this assessment and management area maps are shown in Appendix A.

The assessment revealed that most of the development in each community occurred within the boundaries of urban and village reserve lines (URLs and VRLs). The County General Plan and Area Plans have established urban or village reserve lines for each of the subject communities. The reserve lines represent the twenty-year planning and growth boundary for each community. In each of the communities, the URL or VRL adequately delineates areas of more concentrated development. The outlying land uses were largely agricultural or otherwise rural in nature. For the reasons described above, the County proposes that the SWMP boundaries be drawn at the URL or VRL for a particular community. Refer to Appendix A for the management boundary map for each community.

The predominant land use in each of the subject areas is single family residential with the exception of the San Luis Obispo urban fringe. All of these communities, with the exception of the San Luis Obispo urban fringe, have a smaller amount of small-scale commercial development. Industrial development is limited overall. Land use in the San Luis Obispo urban fringe is predominantly commercial, industrial, and agricultural, with a smaller amount of single family residential.

Pollutants of concern vary for each subject community, but generally fall within one of two categories: 1) pollutants associated with soil disturbance and 2) pollutants entering the system from other surface runoff. In the Salinas River area, for example, sediment

is a pollutant of concern. Excessive sedimentation is often a result of soil disturbance at construction sites or agricultural operations. In the San Luis Obispo urban fringe, pathogens and priority organics are pollutants of concern. These pollutants are associated with human and industrial uses and generally enter waterways through runoff from urban surfaces. For more detailed assessment information for each community, refer to Appendix A.

2.2 SWMP Program Development

To further develop the program, the County inventoried existing water quality activities related to storm water and evaluated potential alternative BMPs. The inventory of existing water quality activities related to storm water is described in Section 3. The process used for evaluating and prioritizing potential BMPs for augmenting the County's existing storm water practices is described below.

The Decision Matrix method for evaluating and prioritizing BMPs was developed to assist the County in identifying the most appropriate BMPs for the SWMP. A prioritization process was used as a tool for selecting BMPs. The steps involved in the BMP prioritization process were as follows:

1) Identify decision criteria;
2) Determine criteria weighting;
3) Score BMPs based on each criterion;
4) Rank BMPs based on total score;
5) Review BMP scoring results; and
6) Decide which BMPs to implement

Decision criteria were used to help identify and prioritize BMPs that would best fit the County's SWMP. The decision criteria selected reflected factors that were most important to the County. Each decision criterion was considered to be exclusive to prevent overlapping criteria. Based on County staff discussions, benefit, ease of implementation, use of existing activities, and cost were selected as criteria for comparing potential BMPs.

Criteria weighting was used to assign more value to criteria that were more important in prioritization of the BMPs. Each criterion was assigned a weighting factor based on its importance relative to the other criteria. The weightings were assigned using a "pair-wise" comparison where each criterion was compared to the others and given a score. The results of the criteria weighting process are shown below.

Criterion	Weight
Benefit	45%
Ease of implementation	30%
Use of existing activities	20%
Cost	5%

After the criteria selection and criteria weighting were complete, a decision matrix was used to rank BMPs for each of the six minimum control measures. A rating scale ranging from 0 to 4 was used to describe how well a BMP met each individual criterion. After the scores were assigned they were multiplied by the weight factor and totaled for each BMP. Upon completion of the BMP scoring, County staff reviewed the BMP rankings and confirmed that they were correct and appropriate. After the BMPs were prioritized, County staff decided which BMPs to implement based on available resources. The BMPs selected for each minimum control measure are described in Section 3.

2.3 SWMP Program Administration: Staff and Budget

Staff

The County Department of Public Works has created a new Environmental Programs Division with the mission of achieving compliance with federal, state and local environmental regulations. A Storm Water Coordinator has been hired to administer the SWMP. The four key County departments involved in the implementation of the SWMP are the Department of Public Works, the Department of Planning and Building, the Department of General Services, and the Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Services Division. The department responsible for each BMP is shown in Section 4, Table 4.1. The roles for each of the key departments are described below.

The Department of Public Works manages the County's roads and the majority of the drainage facilities in the unincorporated areas. The department also operates several water systems and one sanitary sewer collection system within the SWMP coverage area. In addition, the department manages construction projects on County roads and utility systems countywide. The Department of Public Works conducts plan review for all private development projects that propose grading or drainage changes and inspects all privately constructed facilities intended for dedication to the public such as new subdivision roads. The County's Storm Water Coordinator is located in the department and reports to the Public Works Environmental Programs Manager.

The Department of Planning and Building oversees private development projects in the unincorporated areas of the County. In addition, the Department of Planning and Building develops and manages the County General Plan, Area Plans, and Local Coastal Plan. The Department of Planning and Building will participate in the implementation of the County's SWMP by ensuring compliance with construction site runoff controls and post-construction storm water management, distributing pubic education and outreach materials to the development community, and by developing and implementing land use and infrastructure policies and programs that benefit storm water.

The Department of General Services manages County facilities including buildings and

parks. The Department of General Services will participate in the implementation of the County's SWMP by implementing BMPs at County facilities and by distributing educational materials to users of County parks and buildings.

The Environmental Health Services Division of the Department of Public Health works to protect the health of the community by preventing the transmission of disease and exposure to harmful levels of environmental contaminants. County Environmental Health Services works with organizations, businesses and regulatory agencies to protect the overall health of residents and visitors by preventing the transmission of disease and exposure to harmful chemicals and microbes in the environment. Environmental Health programs address issues related to: drinking water, recreational water, food safety, indoor mold abatement, lead abatement, liquid and solid waste, water well contamination, hazardous materials and wastes, vector surveillance, land use hazards, and housing and institutions. Environmental Health will assist in the implementation of the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination minimum control measure BMPs.

The County has formed a Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWP2) Team made up of representatives from each of the four departments and led by the County Storm Water Coordinator. The SWP2 Team's mission is to implement the County's SWMP in compliance with the NPDES Phase II storm water regulations and the MS4 General Permit. The SWP2 Team seeks to protect and improve water quality in San Luis Obispo County by implementing storm water pollution prevention BMPs. Teamwork among county departments enables the County to consider storm water quality in all aspects of the County's activities and to leverage the synergies afforded by inter-departmental communication and coordination of storm water efforts.

Budget

The original development of the SWMP was funded by the Flood Control and Water Conservation District with a budget of $150,000. The 2003/04 budget for program implementation was approximately $98,000 and was funded by the County rather than the District. The proposed 2004/05 budget is approximately $98,000. Ultimately, SWMP implementation will have a broad impact on the County, the District, the Development Community, and County Departments including Public Works, Planning and Building, General Services, and Environmental Health, as well as the general public. The total financial impact is not yet determinable, and will be based on the details of how the plan is implemented, or modified, during the five-year permit term.

3. The Storm Water Management Program (SWMP)

3.1 Inventory and Assessment of Existing County Water Quality Activities Related to Storm Water

Currently, the County is engaged in a number of water quality activities that are related to storm water. These activities are summarized in Table 3.1 below. The table is followed by a brief description of some of these activities. The existing water quality activities are consistent with the extent of the County's jurisdiction and are continued and refined in the SWMP BMPs. Refer to Table 4.2 to see how existing water quality activities are aligned and linked to the SWMP BMPs.

It is important to note that there are a number of other agencies and non-profit organizations that also administer water quality programs related to storm water. Refer to Appendix B for a summary of water quality activities sponsored by these groups. The County will continue to work with other agencies and organizations to implement regional education and storm water management programs.

Table 3.1. Summary of Existing County Water Quality Activities Related to Storm Water

MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach	MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement	MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control	MCM 5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management	MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
The Solid Waste Management Program administered by Public Works distributes public education and outreach materials for waste reduction and recycling.	The Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) is a citizen advisory council on water quality and supply issues in the County.	The Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Division has a program for illicit cross-connections.	The County has requirements in place for on-site hazardous materials storage and controls for construction projects.	The County's General Plan, Area Plans, Local Coastal Plans, and Zoning Ordinances generally support minimization of sprawl, low impact development, "smart" zoning and infrastructure planning.	The County's Clean Air Plan addresses control of emissions and pollutant deposition affecting runoff.
The Integrated Waste Management Authority (IWMA) provides public education and outreach materials for waste reduction, disposal of household hazardous materials, composting, and recycling.	The County Department of Planning and Building responds to public comment on projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the environmental review process is to provide information about the environmental effects of the actions and decisions made by the County, so that environmental considerations become a part of the decision making process. The public is notified of pending actions, which may affect the environment of San Luis Obispo County.	The Public Works Utility Division provides County engineering standards for water and sewer utilities to prevent illicit cross-connections.	Construction site runoff control standards are applied under Land Use Plans, Local Coastal Plans, and Area Plans	The County's Flood Control and Water Conservation Districts manage storm water and flood control infrastructure projects. The San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Water Resources Advisory Committee sponsors the County Master Water Plan and Urban Water Management Plan and Updates.	County airports have Phase I Industrial Permits and monitor creeks for discharges.

MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach	MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement	MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control	MCM 5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management	MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
Annual public water quality reports are provided by the Public Works Utilities Division for county-operated water systems.	The County complies with Brown Act requirements for public meetings.		The County provides requirements for on-site detention of storm water	The County Department of Public Works Environmental Programs Division maintains a revegetation crew that installs and maintains erosion and sediment control measures at County project sites during the post-construction phase. The crew restores and revegetates areas affected by construction and maintenance activities and implements restoration efforts as part of larger project environmental mitigation requirements.	The County has implemented hazardous materials storage requirements for municipal operations.
The County Environmental Health Department provides water quality monitoring reports for county regulated small water systems and beach advisory reports.	County staff participate in a number of Citizen Advisory Committees and Groups that are advisory to the Board of Supervisors.		The Department of General Services Building Facilities Division manages the construction process for county-owned buildings.		The County's Morro Bay Golf Course is certified to Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Status by Audubon International. The County is seeking this certification for its Dairy Creek and Chalk Mountain Golf Courses as well. The Audubon certification includes requirements for water conservation, water quality management, environmental planning, wildlife and habitat management, chemical use reduction, and outreach and education.

MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach	MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement	MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control	MCM 5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management	MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
The County provides a public Communitywide Results Report for water quality under the Livable Community Performance Measurements.	County Board of Supervisor meetings are broadcast on KCBX radio and Channel 21 television. Various county commission meetings are also televised.		The Planning and Building Department provides plan check for construction projects and administers the CEQA review process.		The Public Works Environmental Programs Division provides environmental protection training for road and bridge design, construction, and maintenance functions.
The County participates in the SLO County Partners for Water Conservation, an inter-agency coalition that distributes water conservation public education and outreach information.	Public noticing, public hearings, public workshops, and town hall meetings are held for many water quality and supply issues in the County.		The Public Works Environmental Programs Division manages the environmental permit process for Public Works construction projects.		The Public Works Design Division has provided extensive drainage studies for six communities within the county.
The County website provides public education and outreach information on a variety of environmental subjects.	The UC Cooperative Extension Service for SLO County provides opportunities for the public to participate in volunteer activities through the Watershed and Natural Resource, Marine Science, Master Gardeners, and 4H programs.		The Public Works Development Services Division reviews building and grading plans for drainage, erosion control, and flood hazard. Public Works design standards are applied.		The County's Cooperative Roads Program provides a means to assist landowners in paving gravel roads to reduce dust and sediment-laden runoff.
The County Agriculture Department, Environmental Protection Division conducts comprehensive programs in pesticide use, enforcement, and hazardous materials control that protect workers, public health and safety, and the environment.	SLO County Parks sponsors an Adopt-a-Park program where participants can adopt virtually any facility or feature at County parks including trails, beaches, landscaped areas, play areas, pools and others.		The Public Works Development Services Division provides plan checking and inspections required for subdivisions and development plans.		The County maintains several regional storm water detention basins.

MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach	MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement	MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control	MCM 5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management	MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
The County Department of Agriculture has Pest Prevention and Management programs to prevent the introduction and spread of pests in San Luis Obispo County and protect the environment, agriculture and the public from rodents, weeds, insect pests and diseases. Public education and outreach information about alternate pest control is provided.	County Parks sponsors a number of special events and volunteer programs that the public is invited to participate in.				
The UC Cooperative Extension Service for SLO County provides public education and outreach information through the Watershed and Natural Resource, Marine Science, Master Gardeners, and 4H programs. Farm and Home Advisors are available to provide technical information to the public.	SLO County Parks partners with other public and private organizations on community projects ranging from volunteerism and event coordination to joint management agreements involving the protection of natural areas, beaches, botanical gardens, hiking trails and more. These groups include the Sierra Club, California State Parks, SLOPOST, California Conservation Corps, Americorps National Service, Nipomo Native Garden, Los Osos/Morro Bay Chapter Small Wilderness Area Preservation, SLO Botanical Garden, The Land Conservancy, ECOSLO, and Lions International.				

MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach	MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement	MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control	MCM 5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management	MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
The County Sheriff's Department Animal Services Division provides education, protection, and the humane treatment of animals in order to insure a safe and healthy community and to promote the benefits of responsible pet ownership.					
The County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) provides pollution prevention public education and outreach information.					
SLO County Parks provides a public newsletter and special events calendar.					
SLO County Parks promotes community special events such as the Trail Construction and Maintenance Workshop by the Central Coast Concerned Mountain Bikers and the San Luis Obispo Botanical Gardens Garden Festival Series. Programs for kids such as fishing clinics are also provided.					
The Department of General Services Utilities Bureau provides public education and outreach information on energy and water conservation.					
The SLO City-County Library provides water quality public education and outreach information.					

MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach	MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement	MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control	MCM 5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management	MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
The Department of Planning and Building has an extensive website that provides public education and outreach information on environmental quality, grading and drainage requirements, requirements for septic systems, and building permit requirements.					
The Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Division provides programs to prevent exposure to toxic substances, diseases, unsanitary conditions, and other environmental hazards through education and enforcement. Programs include hazardous materials management, food safety, water quality, recreational water and swimming pool monitoring, and solid waste facility oversight.					
The Public Works Environmental Programs Division provides storm water and other environmental quality public education and outreach information.					
The County participates as a member of the SLO County Partners for Water Quality, an inter-agency coalition that provides storm water public education and outreach.					

Description of Some Key Existing County Water Quality Activities Related to Storm Water

Waste Management Public Education and Outreach. Waste management planning and education are delegated by the County to the Integrated Waste Management Authority (IWMA). All of the members of the County Board of Supervisors sit on the IWMA Board. The IWMA governs a wide range of waste-related issues. IWMA provides educational resources in print and on its website, attends fairs and other events to promote waste reduction and has authorized used oil recycling at the curb. The IWMA is responsible for strategies leading to the 50% source reduction and recycling equivalent that has been achieved on a countywide regional basis.

Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program. The Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program (ACSP) is administered by Audubon International. The purpose of the program is to educate and encourage landowners and land managers to become actively involved in protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat and conserving and sustaining natural resources on their own properties. The water quality element of the ACSP ensures clean water supplies and protects the health and integrity of water bodies. Morro Bay Golf Course received certification as an Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary by Audubon International in 1992. Maintenance of Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary certification requires the following measures:

- All key maintenance staff are trained in water quality concerns with priority given to pollution prevention.
- All key maintenance staff are able to identify the specific watershed in which the property is located.
- All key maintenance staff are able to identify where wastewater and runoff flow after leaving the property.
- Erosion and sedimentation of water bodies have been eliminated or mitigated.
- The potential for nutrient loading to water bodies has been reduced by employing BMP's including the use of slow-release fertilizers, spoon-feeding, filtering drainage through vegetative filters prior to entering water bodies, etc.
- Maintenance equipment is cleaned and maintained in a manner that eliminates the potential for on-site or off-site contamination of water bodies.
- All chemicals are stored in a manner that eliminates the potential for on-site or off-site contamination of water bodies.
- Pesticides are mixed and loaded in an area that guarantees spill containment.
- Fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals are handled and applied in a manner that eliminates potential on-site and off-site contamination to water bodies.
- Chemical containers and all waste materials are disposed of in a manner that eliminates the potential for on-site and off-site contamination to water bodies.
- The need for chemical control of algae in ponds is reduced through the use of biological controls.
- When aquatic weed management is required, physical solutions such as hand removal are tried first, followed by the least toxic method of chemical weed

control if required.
- Water bodies are visually monitored for water quality problems, such as erosion, algae, aquatic weed growth, fish kills, sediment buildup, etc. as part of regular scouting activities.

The County also operates the Chalk Mountain Golf Course located in the Atascadero area and Dairy Creek Golf Course in San Luis Obispo. The County is working towards ACSP certification at these locations as well.

Water Quality Education and Public Involvement. The County maintains drinking water systems in the Santa Margarita area and monitors groundwater in other portions of the County. The County provides annual reports on water quality to its customers and works with the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC), a citizen advisory committee that advises the County Board of Supervisors on water quality and supply issues in the County.

CEQA Review. The County Department of Planning and Building reviews discretionary projects submitted for impacts to water quality and hydrology. If a project is considered to have a potentially significant impact to either, the project proponent is required to mitigate impacts to the greatest extent feasible.

Hazardous Materials Storage. The County Department of Environmental Health regulates storage and reporting of hazardous materials pursuant to state and federal requirements. Proper storage of hazardous materials to prevent contamination of water resources is required.

Land Use Planning. The County General Plan, Area Plans, Local Coastal Plan and Zoning and Grading Ordinances address storm water, water quality, and erosion in a number of different ways, including establishing setbacks from creeks and regulating grading. These planning documents generally support minimization of sprawl, low impact development, and development of adequate infrastructure.

Plan Check and Application of Standards (including on-site detention). During project review, the County checks submitted plans for inclusion of detention structures, proper grading techniques, and compliance with County and State standards.

Clean Air Plan. The Clean Air Plan regulates emissions and dust that can redeposit into receiving waters. The Clean Air Plan has a beneficial impact on water quality by including strategies that reduce pollutants in general.

Phase I Permits at San Luis Obispo and Oceano Airports. Both the McChesney and Oceano Airports are currently operated under Phase I of the NPDES Program. Nearby receiving waters are monitored for discharges.

Cooperative Roads Program. The Cooperative Roads Program provides a mechanism

for landowners to work with the County to have gravel roads paved. If the required number of landowners fronting a particular road or street agree, the Cooperative Roads Program will provide funding to design and construct a paved roadway. Design and construction costs are re-paid through establishment of an assessment district and the newly paved road is maintained by the County. The effect of paving is to reduce dust and sediment-laden runoff. Projects are designed to control drainage and to convey storm water in a non-erosive manner.

Revegetation Crew. The County Department of Public Works maintains a revegetation crew that installs and maintains erosion control measures at County construction and maintenance project sites. The revegetation crew restores and revegetates areas affected by construction and maintenance activities and implements restoration efforts as part of larger project mitigation requirements. The crew also acts as a "rapid-response" team to address erosion and sedimentation issues generated by on-going operation of streets, roads, drainage systems and other public works facilities. By maintaining this crew, the County is able to ensure appropriate and timely treatment of numerous locations/situations that might otherwise have detrimental effects on storm water quality.

Six Community Drainage Study. The County has prepared Community Drainage and Flood Control Studies for six communities in the county. The six communities include Cambria, Cayucos, Nipomo, Oceano, San Miguel, and Santa Margarita. All six communities were canvassed to obtain input on drainage and flooding problems. Each study includes: 1) identification of problem areas and causes of flooding; 2) review of existing hydrology and development of design flow criteria for flood conveyance systems; 3) preparation of preliminary environmental evaluations for proposed alternatives and permitting constraints; 4) planning level cost estimates for alternatives; 5) preparation of implementation plans and schedules for recommended alternatives; and 6) development of an outline for financing/funding options.

3.2 Storm Water Management Program Requirements

Section D of the MS4 General Permit requires the following:

"The Permittee shall maintain, implement, and enforce an effective SWMP, and develop adequate legal authority to implement and enforce the SWMP, designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the permitted MS4 to the MEP and to protect water quality. The SWMP shall serve as the framework for identification, assignment, and implementation of control measures/BMPs. The Permittee shall implement the SWMP and shall subsequently demonstrate its effectiveness and provide for necessary and appropriate revisions, modifications, and improvements to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to the MEP. The SWMP shall be fully implemented by the expiration of the MS4 General Permit, or within five years of designation for Small MS4s designated subsequent to Permit adoption, with reasonable progress made toward implementation throughout the term of the General Permit. Existing programs that have

storm water quality benefits can be identified in the SWMP and be part of a Permittee's storm water program."

"The SWMP shall be revised to incorporate any new or modified BMPs or measurable goals developed through the Permittee's annual reporting process. The Permittee shall incorporate changes required by or acceptable to the RWQCB Executive Officer into applicable annual revisions to the SWMP and adhere to its implementation."

"The SWMP must describe BMPs and associated measurable goals, that fulfill the requirements of the following six Minimum Control Measures: 1) Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts; 2) Public Participation and Involvement; 3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination; 4) Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control; 5) Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment; and 6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations."

3.3 Minimum Control Measures: Best Management Practices, and Measurable Goals

The Best Management Practices (BMPs) described in the following section are designed to meet the minimum requirements for each Minimum Control Measure defined by the Storm Water Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit. The proposed BMPs were selected because they are specific to the needs of the communities in the SWMP coverage area, they are feasible based on the County's resources, and they are flexible to allow for continuous improvement.

The Storm Water Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit require that the County implement a SWMP that reduces storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). Implementation and operation of this SWMP will require that the County expend resources and staff time to ensure that the MEP requirement is satisfied. The County will take advantage of existing water quality activities related to storm water, community volunteer groups, teamwork among county departments, and collaboration with a coalition of other agencies to implement the SWMP. By building upon the synergistic effect of these activities, the County will be able to implement a more effective and efficient SWMP.

There are numerous constraints that must be overcome to ensure that the SWMP is successful. Many of the unincorporated areas included in the SWMP are urban fringe areas and the County must coordinate with multiple agencies and community groups to implement BMPs across the SWMP coverage area. In many of the SWMP coverage areas, storm water is conveyed through natural channels as opposed to a storm sewer drain and/or pipe system. In addition, the areas that will be covered by this SWMP are not congruent making implementation of BMPs that share common resources more difficult. To overcome these constraints, the County must implement BMPs that can be effective across multiple communities.

The BMPs selected for each Minimum Control Measure are summarized in Table 3.2. Each BMP and its measurable goals are described in more detail in the text following Table 3.2. A summary of the implementation timetables and County department responsibilities for the Measurable Goals for each BMP is shown in Section 4, Table 4.1.

Table 3.2. Summary of Minimum Control Measures and Best Management Practices

Minimum Control Measure	Best Management Practices
1. Public Education and Outreach	▪ Work with an inter-agency coalition to share storm water pollution prevention ideas and resources and develop a public education and outreach implementation plan. ▪ Develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention classroom education program. ▪ Develop a storm water pollution prevention website to distribute educational and outreach materials. ▪ Establish a storm water pollution prevention icon, slogan, and logo. ▪ Develop and broadcast storm water pollution prevention radio and television public messages for local broadcast. ▪ Distribute storm water pollution prevention public education and outreach printed materials at public events and in public display areas. ▪ Develop pet waste management public education and outreach materials for County parks.
2. Public Participation and Involvement	▪ Comply with public notice requirements for storm water public participation and involvement activities. ▪ Hold storm water stakeholder meetings. ▪ Promote Stream Cleanup and Monitoring Volunteer Programs. ▪ Implement a storm drain marking/stenciling program.
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	▪ Adopt an ordinance to prohibit illicit discharges. ▪ Implement a storm sewer mapping program. ▪ Establish a septic system management program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges from faulty septic systems. ▪ Post signs prohibiting illegal dumping in areas experiencing large amounts of illegal dumping. ▪ Prevent sanitary sewer overflows to the storm drain system. ▪ Identify illicit connections to the storm sewer system. ▪ Provide a storm water pollution prevention hotline for the public to use to report illicit discharges.
4. Construction Site Runoff Control	▪ Distribute construction site runoff control public education and outreach information. ▪ Revise land use ordinances to require erosion and sediment controls for projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide sanctions to ensure compliance. ▪ Implement procedures for construction site plan review that incorporate storm water considerations. ▪ Implement procedures for construction site inspections and enforcement of construction site runoff control measures.
5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management	▪ Distribute low impact development public education and outreach information. ▪ Revise land use ordinances to require post-construction runoff control measures for new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide sanctions to ensure compliance. ▪ Develop and implement infrastructure land use planning strategies for storm water pollution prevention. ▪ Develop and implement land use planning strategies for storm water pollution prevention. ▪ Distribute public education and outreach materials for methods to reduce impervious areas.
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations	▪ Develop and implement a county employee training program for storm water pollution prevention. ▪ Develop and implement a cleaning schedule for the county storm drain system. ▪ Develop and implement a procedure for alternate chlorinated water discharge for county facilities. ▪ Conduct county facility storm water pollution prevention inspections. ▪ Review existing hazardous material storage procedures in county facilities and revise as necessary. ▪ Review existing spill response and prevention procedures for county facilities and revise as necessary. ▪ Review county oil recycling procedures and revise as necessary. ▪ Develop and implement storm water pollution prevention procedures for road and bridge maintenance. ▪ Review cleaning options for county streets and parking lots in key areas and revise as needed. ▪ Review county landscaping and lawn care procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations and revise as needed. ▪ Review county vehicle washing procedures and revise as needed.

Minimum Control Measure #1: Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

What is required?

Section D.2.a. of the MS4 General Permit requires that regulated Small MS4s develop and implement BMPs, measurable goals and timetables for implementation of the Public Education and Outreach Minimum Control Measure. "The Permittee must educate the public in its permitted jurisdiction about the importance of the storm water program and the public's role in the program. The Permittee must implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impact of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff."

U.S. EPA provides additional guidance in Fact Sheet 2.3, "Public Education and Outreach", which states that this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Implementation of a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on local water bodies and the steps that can be taken to reduce storm water pollution; and
- Determination of appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the public education and outreach minimum control measure.

Why is it necessary?

The County has designed the public education and outreach portion of the SWMP to inform the public about the importance of storm water pollution prevention. An effective public education and outreach program is essential to ensure public support and compliance. The public education and outreach program must target a number of audiences including school children, homeowners, commercial businesses, the construction industry, and minority and disadvantaged communities. The education and outreach materials will focus on why storm water pollution prevention is important, the benefits of storm water pollution prevention, and how each individual can help.

This SWMP addresses the development and distribution of educational and outreach materials to the public as part of several BMPs. For the broadest coverage and the most cost effective approach, the County BMPs emphasize partnerships with other agencies, community volunteer groups, and stakeholder groups to share ideas and resources. Where possible, the most environmentally appropriate method to achieve this minimum control measure will be selected. For example, educational materials will be distributed by means of a storm water pollution prevention website and through the use of radio and television public messages that include instructions for how the public

can request more information.

Key areas of public education include the impact of household, commercial, municipal, and construction activities on storm water pollution and methods to prevent these impacts. Some of the specific areas to be addressed include lawn and garden activities, water conservation, disposal of household hazardous wastes, pet waste management, trash management, and commercial activities. Some of these areas are described below in more detail.

The County will continue to work through the IWMA to promote public awareness of the adverse impacts of hazardous household materials. Information provided to the public will include a discussion of proper storage and disposal of hazardous household materials and the use of less toxic alternatives. In addition, the County will continue to work through the IWMA to manage trash accumulation, littering, and recycling.

The County will educate the public about appropriate landscape maintenance. The program will stress water conservation and minimizing the use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. The County will continue to promote composting of garden wastes through the IWMA.

The County will continue to promote education for the community emphasizing the benefits of home water conservation. The County will provide information on activities that use the most water and identify ways to curtail their use. The County will work with other agencies and organizations that promote water conservation when developing this program.

The County will provide educational materials for commercial establishments that address storm water protection techniques for the various types of businesses found in the SWMP coverage area. These materials will emphasize source reduction, reuse/recycling, and energy efficiency to achieve economic benefits for business and help prevent storm water pollution.

Programs will be created to provide outreach to under-represented communities. The County will provide educational materials in languages other than English where needed.

BMPs for the Public Education and Outreach Minimum Control Measure

BMP#1: Work with the SLO County Partners for Water Quality, a regional inter-agency coalition to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWP2) Public Education and Outreach Plan. See Attachment C for details about how the SWP2 Public Education and Outreach Implementation Plan was developed and for additional details about the plan.

Measurable Goals for BMP#1:

1-1 The County will participate in a coalition of MS4s in the county to implement partnering opportunities to support countywide SWP2 public education and outreach coverage and resource sharing during Years 1 – 5.
1-2 The County will work with the coalition to develop and implement a SWP2 Public Education and Outreach Plan during Years 1-5. See Attachment C for plan details.

BMP#2: Develop and implement a SWP2 classroom education program for school age children.

Measurable Goals for BMP#2:

2-1 The County will work with the SLO County Office of Education and the SLO County Partners for Water Quality to develop storm water classroom education programs for grades 3-6 and 7-12 during Year 1.
2-2 The County will distribute storm water educational materials through the SLO County Office of Education and the County SWP2 website in Years 2-5. This means of distribution will enable shared use by teachers throughout the county.
2-3 The County will provide SWP2 educational materials and/or on-site presentations to at least one school in each community in the permit coverage area each year during Years 2-5. There are six unincorporated communities with public schools within the permit coverage area. Five public school districts and approximately 17 public schools serve these communities. With at least one school in each community covered each year, 35% of the schools will be covered each year and all schools will be covered at least once every three years.

BMP#3: Develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Website to distribute SWP2 public education and outreach materials targeting residential and commercial audiences and school age children.

Measurable Goals for BMP#3:

3-1 Design and implement a SWP2 website during Year 1.
3-2 Review and update the SWP2 website on an on-going basis and add new materials as they become available.

BMP#4: Develop and implement a SWP2 Icon, Slogan, and Logo to use with SWP2 public education and outreach materials.

Measurable Goals for BMP#4:

4-1 Establish a SWP2 icon that will be recognized countywide in Year 1.
4-2 Establish a SWP2 slogan and logo in Year 1.

BMP#5: Develop and broadcast radio and television public service announcements about SWP2 to target general audiences countywide.

Measurable Goals for BMP#5:

5-1 Work with the inter-agency coalition to develop radio and television public service announcements to broadcast countywide in Year 1.
5-2 Broadcast a SWP2 public service announcement on at least one local TV channel at least two times per year beginning in Year 1 and continuing.
5-3 Broadcast a SWP2 public service announcement on at least one local radio station at least two times per year beginning in Year 1 and continuing.

BMP#6: Distribute SWP2 public education and outreach printed materials at public events and in public display areas.

Measurable Goals for BMP#6:

6-1 Obtain SWP2 printed materials targeting the following areas: general SWP2, septic tank maintenance and repair for homeowners, household hazardous wastes for homeowners, pet waste management, auto maintenance and oil recycling, SWP2 for commercial businesses, SWP2 activities for kids, SWP2 for the construction industry, and SWP2 lawn and landscape care for homeowners and commercial businesses beginning in Year 1 and continuing.
6-2 Set up a SWP2 educational display booth and distribute SWP2 printed materials in each community in the permit coverage area at least once per year beginning in Year 1 and continuing.
6-3 Set up a SWP2 educational display in at least one government or public building in each community in the permit coverage area at least once per year beginning in Year 1 and continuing.

BMP#7: Educate the public on the importance of pet waste management for storm water pollution prevention. The County will provide information about the effect of pet waste on water quality. The County will target areas in county parks such as dog parks and trails for posting such information and for providing cleanup materials.

Measurable Goals for BMP#7:

7-1 Evaluate SWP2 pet waste management needs and alternatives in Year 1.
7-2 Identify the best approach and seek sources of funding in Year 1.
7-3 Develop pet waste management SWP2 educational materials in Year 2.
7-4 Provide educational materials in 50% of the county parks in the SWMP coverage area in Year 3.
7-5 Provide educational materials in 100% of the county parks in the SWMP coverage area in Year 4 and ongoing.

Minimum Control Measure #2: Public Participation/Involvement

What is required?

Section D.2.b. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee comply with all State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public participation and involvement program.

U.S. EPA provides additional guidance in Fact Sheet 2.4, "Public Participation and Involvement", which says that this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Comply with applicable State and local public notice requirements; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the public participation and involvement minimum control measure.

Why is it necessary?

The BMPs for this minimum control measure are intended to promote community support for the SWMP and to ensure that the community has opportunities to provide input and direction regarding SWMP implementation. Public participation ensures that the program reflects community values and priorities and has the greatest potential for success.

BMPs for the Public Participation and Involvement Minimum Control Measure

BMP#8: Comply with public notice requirements for storm water public participation and involvement activities.

Measurable Goals for BMP#8:

8-1 Determine public notice requirements for each public participation and involvement activity and ensure compliance where required in Years 1-5.

BMP#9: Hold Storm Water Stakeholder Meetings:

Measurable Goals for BMP#9:

9-1 Identify potential storm water stakeholders and obtain contact information in Year 1. A master stakeholders list will be developed that will include the following stakeholder categories: citizens, community groups, business groups, government agencies, environmental groups, schools, construction/development groups, agriculture, and industry groups.

9-2 Organize and conduct the first stakeholders meeting to discuss storm water issues in Year 1.
9-3 Hold at least two regular storm water stakeholders meetings per year in Years 2-5.

BMP#10: Promote Stream Cleanup and Monitoring Community Volunteer Programs. The County will identify community volunteer groups to participate in Stream Cleanup and Monitoring activities. Through these programs, opportunities exist for citizens to participate in sponsoring a stream, stream cleanups, stream bank surveys, and stream monitoring for vegetation, wildlife, and water quality. Citizens can participate in other stream bank enhancement projects such as tree planting to help control erosion and stabilize stream banks. The County will work with local agencies and organizations to continue and expand stream cleanup activities in the County. The County will assist in the recruitment of volunteers for stream cleanups and will identify the most important sites needing cleanup. The County will promote the volunteer organizations, cleanup events, and ongoing regional water quality monitoring efforts.

Measurable Goals for BMP#10:

10-1 Identify at least 3 volunteer community groups to participate in Year 1.
10-2 Work with community volunteer groups, the inter-agency coalition, and nonprofit organizations to promote these programs beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis.
10-3 Find sponsors for Adopt-A-Steam, stream cleanup and/or monitoring programs for 10% of the streams in the SWMP coverage area by the end of Year 2.
10-4 Find sponsors for an additional 15% of the streams in the SWMP coverage area by the end of Year 3.
10-5 Find sponsors for an additional 20% of the streams in the permit coverage area in Years 4-5.

BMP#11: Implement a Storm Drain Marking/Stenciling Program. The County will identify county operated storm drains in the SWMP coverage area. These efforts will be coordinated with the storm sewer system mapping BMP. Community volunteer groups will be identified and recruited to participate in marking/stenciling storm drains in order of highest priority.

Measurable Goals for BMP#11:

11-1 Identify county operated storm drains in the SWMP coverage area that need to be marked. Coordinate these efforts with the storm sewer mapping BMP in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis.
11-2 Identify community volunteer groups interested in participating in storm drain marking/stenciling events in Year 2 and continuing on an ongoing basis.
11-3 Recruit and organize volunteers for the first storm drain marking event by the end of Year 2.
11-4 Mark/stencil 25% of the identified storm drains each year in Years 3-5.

Minimum Control Measure #3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

What is required?

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee adopt and enforce ordinances or take equivalent measures that prohibit illicit discharges. The Permittee must also implement a program to detect illicit discharges. Section D.2.c. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee:

1) "Develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(2) into the regulated Small MS4;
2) Develop, if not already completed, a storm sewer map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the U.S. that receive discharges from those outfalls;
3) To the extent allowable under State or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into the MS4 and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;
4) Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping to the system that are not authorized by a separate NPDES permit;
5) Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of the hazards that are generally associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste; and
6) Address the following categories of non-storm water discharges or flows (i.e., authorized non-storm water discharges) only where they are identified as significant contributors of pollutants to the Small MS4:
    1. water line flushing;
    2. landscape irrigation;
    3. diverted stream flows;
    4. rising ground waters;
    5. uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005(20) to separate storm sewers;
    6. uncontaminated pumped ground water;
    7. discharges from potable water sources;
    8. foundation drains;
    9. air conditioning condensation;
    10. irrigation water;
    11. springs;
    12. water from crawl space pumps;
    13. footing drains;
    14. lawn watering;
    15. individual residential car washing;
    16. flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; and

17. dechlorinated swimming pool discharges."

"Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-storm water and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to the waters of the U.S."

"If the RWQCB Executive Officer determines that any individual or class of non-storm water discharge(s) listed above may be a significant source of pollutants to waters of the U.S. or physically interconnected MS4, or poses a threat to water quality standards (beneficial uses), the RWQCB Executive Officer may require the appropriate Permittee(s) to monitor and submit a report and to implement BMPs on the discharge."

Why is it necessary?

An illicit discharge is defined by U.S. EPA as "a point source discharge of pollutants to a separate storm drain system that is not composed entirely of storm water and is not authorized by a NPDES permit." Illicit discharges are considered "illicit" because MS4s are not designed to accept, process, or discharge such non-storm water wastes. Sources of illicit discharges include sanitary wastewater, septic tank effluent, car wash wastewater, improper oil disposal, radiator flushing disposal, laundry wastewater, spills from roadway accidents, and improper disposal of auto and household toxic materials. Controlling and eliminating illicit discharges through a comprehensive storm water management program can protect public health and safety. The BMPs for this minimum control measure are intended to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to receiving waters. The development and implementation of a system to detect and eliminate sources of illicit discharge and illegal dumping is required.

BMPs for the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Minimum Control Measure

BMP#12: Adopt an ordinance prohibiting illicit discharges.
Effective implementation of the illicit discharge detection and elimination minimum control measure requires review and revision of existing ordinances. Prohibitions on illicit discharges must be clearly defined and authority to take enforcement action provided for. The County will review existing ordinances and identify revisions needed to enforce prohibitions against illicit discharges. To enforce the illicit discharge detection and elimination program, the County will review and revise ordinance(s) to prohibit the discharge of non-storm water to storm sewer systems in the SWMP coverage area. The illicit discharge ordinance will allow the County to regulate, enforce, and monitor illicit discharges in the SWMP coverage area. The County will educate county employees, businesses, and the general public about storm water pollution from illicit discharges and illegal dumping to the storm sewer system to support compliance.

Measurable Goals for BMP#12:

12-1 Review existing ordinances and identify changes need to enforce illicit discharge prohibitions in Year 1.
12-2 Address the categories of non-storm water discharges or flows listed in Section D.2.c.(6) of the MS4 General Permit where identified as significant contributors of pollutants to the storm sewer system during the ordinance review process in Measurable Goal 12-1.
12-3 Prepare draft ordinance(s) in Year 1.
12-4 Process ordinance amendments for adoption in Years 2-3.

BMP#13: Implement a Storm Sewer System Mapping Program. The County will map the county operated storm sewer system. This system map will identify outfalls in each community. The County will develop storm sewer maps for systems in the SWMP coverage area including the locations of outfalls and receiving water bodies. The storm sewer map will assist the County in identifying potential sources of illicit discharges and will assist the County in identifying BMPs that target the needs of specific communities.

Measurable Goals for BMP#13:

13-1 Map 20% of the county operated storm sewer system in Year 1.
13-2 Map an additional 20% of the county operated storm sewer system per year until the entire system has been mapped in Years 2-5.

BMP#14: Establish a Septic System Management Program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges from faulty septic systems.
The County will identify and map areas in the SWMP coverage area that are served by septic systems including county operated septic systems. The County will educate homeowners and county employees about the environmental and economic issues resulting from failing septic systems. Educational materials will emphasize proper sizing and location of new septic systems and all applicable guidelines and regulations for installation. The County will educate homeowners and county employees about the warning signs of failing septic systems such as odors, surface pooling, and very green grass. The County will manage existing county operated septic systems by identifying areas with high failure rates, emphasizing proper maintenance, and supporting conversion to the sanitary sewer system in those areas where failure rates are high and sewer services are available.

Measurable Goals for BMP#14:

14-1 Identify and map areas in the SWMP coverage area served by septic systems including county operated systems in Year 1.
14-2 Establish inspection/monitoring criteria for key areas in Year 2.
14-3 Inspect 20% of the county owned septic systems and septic systems in key areas per year in Years 2-5.

BMP#15: Post signs prohibiting illegal dumping in areas experiencing large amounts of illegal dumping.

The County will continue to work to eliminate illegal dumping. The County will survey the county road maintenance crew for field observations about illegal dumping activities. The County will coordinate these efforts with the storm drain marking/stenciling and storm sewer system mapping BMPs to identify areas in the SWMP coverage area that experience a large volume of illegal dumping. The County will coordinate with the ordinance review BMP to determine how to enforce illegal dumping prohibitions. As appropriate, the County will post signs prohibiting illegal dumping in the high dumping areas identified. In addition, the County will educate the public and county employees about prohibitions outlawing illegal dumping.

Measurable Goals for BMP#15:

15-1 Survey county road maintenance employees for field observations about illegal dumping activities during Year 1.

15-2 Coordinate efforts with the storm drain marking/stenciling and storm sewer mapping BMPs to identify areas in the SWMP coverage area that experience a large volume of illegal dumping beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis.

15-3 Coordinate with the illicit discharge prohibition ordinance to determine how to enforce illegal dumping prohibitions. As appropriate, post signs prohibiting illegal dumping in at least 25% of the high dumping areas identified in Year 3.

15-4 Post signs in an additional 25% of the high dumping areas identified in Years 4-5.

BMP#16: Prevent Sanitary Sewer Overflows.

The County will work with operators of county operated sanitary sewers to ensure that measures are in place to prevent sanitary sewer overflows from entering the storm sewer system.

Measurable Goals for BMP#16:

16-1 Evaluate the adequacy of the operations and maintenance programs for county-operated wastewater treatment systems to ensure that these systems are properly operated and maintained to prevent sanitary sewer overflows into the storm sewer system in Year 1.

16-2 Track and trend sanitary sewer overflow events and implement additional preventive measures as needed beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis.

BMP#17: Identify illicit connections to the storm sewer system.

The County will develop a procedure for identifying illicit connections and areas that have a high probability of having illicit connections.

Measurable Goals for BMP#17:

17-1 Develop a procedure for identifying illicit connections and areas that have a high probability of having illicit connections in Year 1.
17-2 Inspect 25% of the identified high probability areas each year in Years 2-5.

BMP#18: Provide a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Hotline for the public to use to report illicit discharges.

Measurable Goals for BMP#18:

18-1 Establish a SWP2 hotline for the public to use to report illicit discharges in Year 1.
18-2 Train hotline operators in storm water related issues in Year 1.

Minimum Control Measure #4: Construction Site Runoff Control

What is required?

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee develop a program to control the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size within its permitted jurisdiction. The program must include inspection of construction sites and enforcement actions against violators.

Section D.2.d. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee "develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the Small MS4 from construction activities that result in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre of more. The program must include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:

1) An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions, or other effective mechanisms, to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under State, or local law;
2) Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs;
3) Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;
4) Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;
5) Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public;

6) Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures."

Based on additional guidance provided by EPA in Fact Sheet 2.6, "Construction Site Runoff Control", this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of proper erosion and sediment controls and controls for other wastes on applicable construction sites;
- Have procedures for site plan review of construction plans that consider potential water quality impacts;
- Have procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures;
- Have sanctions to ensure compliance (established in the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism);
- Establish procedures for the receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the construction site runoff minimum control measure.

Why is it necessary?

The intent of this minimum control measure is to prevent the introduction of sediment, construction materials, construction waste, and non-storm water discharges into the storm sewer system and receiving water bodies.

BMPs for the Construction Site Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure

BMP#19: Distribute Construction Site Runoff Control Public Education and Outreach Information.

The County will prepare information for distribution to the construction industry that identifies items for consideration for construction site runoff control at the planning, design, construction, and maintenance stages of construction. Construction site public education and outreach information on storm water BMPs will be issued with construction permit applications.

Measurable Goals for BMP#19:

19-1 Issue construction site public education and outreach information with all construction permit applications for projects involving one acre or more of land disturbance beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis.

19-2 Include construction site runoff control public education and outreach information on the County website beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis.

BMP#20: Revise land use ordinances (Title 22 and 23) to require erosion and sediment controls for projects that disturb one acre of more of land and provide enforcement sanctions to ensure compliance.

Storm water issues and the minimum control measures defined by the Phase II Final Rule may not be adequately addressed in existing County ordinances. Likewise, adequate enforcement ability may not be available. The County will conduct a thorough review of existing ordinances and will identify revisions needed to require more specific construction site runoff control measures for erosion and sediment control and compliance with MS4 General Permit requirements.

Measurable Goals for BMP#20:

20-1 Review existing ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) and identify changes needed to require specific construction site runoff control measures as required by the MS4 General Permit in Year 1.
20-2 Prepare draft ordinances in Year 2.
20-3 Process ordinance amendments in Years 3-5.

BMP#21: Implement procedures for construction site plan review that incorporate storm water considerations.
The County will create a procedure for reviewing construction site plans to verify that the required construction site runoff controls are included.

Measurable Goals for BMP#21:

21-1 Implement a procedure for reviewing grading plans to verify that erosion and sediment control BMPs are included before issuing permits for projects that involve one acre or more of land disturbance beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis.
21-2 Establish a protocol to verify that the project proponent has coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity for projects that involve one acre or more of land disturbance before issuing permits beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis.

BMP#22: Implement procedures for construction site inspections and enforcement of construction site runoff control measures.
The County will create a procedure for inspecting construction site storm water BMPs to ensure that they are being implemented and are properly maintained according to the applicable ordinance(s) adopted in BMP#20. The County will require that construction sites have a reviewer check that storm water BMPs have been implemented and are properly maintained.

Measurable Goals for BMP#22:

22-1 Create a procedure for inspecting construction site storm water BMPs to ensure that they are being implemented and are properly maintained in Years 4-5.
22-2 Require construction sites to have a construction reviewer check that storm water BMPs have been implemented and are properly maintained in Years 4-5.

Minimum Control Measure #5: Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

What is required?

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee "require long-term post-construction BMPs that protect water quality and control runoff flow to be incorporated into new development and significant redevelopment projects. Post-construction programs are most efficient when they stress (i) low impact design; (ii) source controls; and (iii) treatment controls."

Section D.2.e. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee:

1) "Develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger plan of development or sale, that discharge to the Small MS4 by ensuring that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts;
2) Develop and implement strategies, which include a combination of structural and/or nonstructural BMPs appropriate for the community;
3) Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under State or local law. For those Small Ms4s described in Supplemental Provision E, the requirements must at least include the design standards contained in Attachment 4 of the MS 4 General Permit or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB. ***[Note: because the population of the County's SWMP coverage area exceeds, 50,000, the requirements of Supplemental Provision E contained in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit apply]***; and

4) Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs."

"The MS4 General Permit does not require redesign of K-12 school or community college facilities that have been submitted to the Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect before adoption of the permit, and which receive final approval from the State Allocation Board or the Public Works Board, as appropriate, on or before December 21, 2004."

Based on additional guidance provided by EPA in Fact Sheet 2.7, "Post-Construction Site Runoff Control", this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Develop and implement strategies that include a combination of structural and/or

non-structural best management practices;

- Have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of post-construction runoff controls to the extent allowable under State or local law;
- Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of controls; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the post-construction runoff minimum control measure.

Why is it necessary?

The BMPs for this minimum control measure provide one of the best opportunities to reduce the generation of nonpoint source pollution from urban runoff through construction planning and design prior to development. Once a parcel is built, it is increasingly complex and expensive to correct problems. Site design and site-specific considerations are the focus of this minimum control measure. Storm water pollution prevention considerations are most effective when addressed in the planning and design stages of project development. Effective long-term management and maintenance are critical. The best design opportunities are those with minimum maintenance needs. The goal of the SWMP is to integrate basic and practical storm water management techniques into new development and significant redevelopment to protect water quality.

BMPs for the Post-Construction Storm Water Management for New Development and Redevelopment Minimum Control Measure

BMP#23: Distribute low impact development public education and outreach information.

The County will distribute low impact development public education and outreach information to educate the construction industry about the environmental and economic benefits of low impact development. The County will issue low impact development outreach information with all construction permit applications for projects involving one acre or more of land disturbance. This outreach information will also be posted on the County website for use by developers, architects, contractors, and inspectors.

Measurable Goals for BMP#23:

23-1 Distribute low impact development (LID) public education and outreach information with all construction permit applications for projects that involve one acre of more of land disturbance beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis.

23-2 Include LID public education and outreach information for developers, architects, contractors, and inspectors on the County website in Years 1-5.

BMP#24: Revise land use ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) to require post-construction runoff controls for new development and redevelopment projects

that disturb one acre or more of land and provide enforcement sanctions to ensure compliance.
Currently, the County may not have the authority to require long-term maintenance of storm water controls or to enforce violations. The County will conduct a thorough review of county ordinances and identify revisions needed to require more specific post-construction storm water management controls. In addition, the County is required to comply with Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit by the expiration date of the MS4 General Permit. The Design Standards in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit focus on mitigating the impacts caused by increased impervious surfaces through establishing minimum BMP requirements that stress (1) low impact design; (ii) source controls, and (iii) treatment controls. The design standards include minimum sizing criteria for treatment controls and establish maintenance requirements.

Measurable Goals for BMP#24:

24-1 Review existing ordinances and identify changes needed to require specific post-construction storm water management controls including the Design Standards specified in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit in Years 1 and 2.
24-2 Prepare draft ordinances in Year 2.
24-3 Process ordinance amendments in Years 3-5.

BMP#25: Develop and implement infrastructure planning strategies for storm water pollution prevention.
The County will review and evaluate existing infrastructure activities for storm water pollution prevention considerations. Infrastructure planning will be revised as needed. Efforts will continue to minimize sprawl by moving regional infrastructure planning towards centralization. In addition, the County will continue to maintain urban reserve lines in the target communities and will discourage uncontrolled expansion of services and utilities.

Measurable Goals for BMP#25:

25-1 Review and evaluate existing infrastructure planning activities in Years 4-5.
25-2 Modify infrastructure planning to include storm water pollution prevention considerations in Years 4-5 based upon the review above.

BMP#26: Develop and implement land use planning strategies for storm water pollution prevention.
The County will review and evaluate existing land use planning in the SWMP coverage area for storm water pollution prevention considerations. The County will continue to emphasize zoning that can help improve water quality, including overlay zoning, overlay zoning for impervious surfaces, floating zones, incentive zoning, performance zoning, urban growth boundaries, large lot zoning, infill/community redevelopment, transfer of development rights (TDRs), and limiting infrastructure extensions.

Measurable Goals for BMP#26:

26-1 Review and evaluate existing land use planning in the SWMP coverage area in Years 4-5.
26-2 If necessary based upon this review, develop proposed changes to include storm water pollution prevention considerations in Years 4-5.

BMP#27: Distribute impervious area reduction public education and outreach information.
Studies have found that the amount of impervious surface in a community is strongly correlated with the community's water quality. New development and redevelopment can result in increased impervious surfaces in a community. The County will develop public education and outreach materials on methods for reducing impervious area. These outreach materials will be issued with all construction permit applications and will be posted on the County website. The County will encourage reduction in impervious areas in new construction and at existing locations. County planning staff will provide alternatives to traditional impervious surface treatment to project proponents at the time of project proposal and will encourage reduction in impervious surfaces in redevelopment projects.

Measurable Goals for BMP#27:

27-1 Develop public education and outreach material on methods for reducing impervious area in Year 2.
27-2 Distribute educational material with all construction permit applications in Years 3-5.
27-3 Include educational materials on the County website for developers, architects, contractors, and inspectors in Years 3-5.

Minimum Control Measure #6: Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

What is required?

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permitee examine its own activities and develop a program to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these activities. At a minimum, the program must educate staff on pollution prevention and minimize pollutant sources.

Section D.2.f. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permitee:

1) "Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a

training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations; and

2) Using training materials that are available from the U.S. EPA, the State, or other organizations, the program must include employee training to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance."

Based on additional guidance provided by U.S. EPA in Fact Sheet 2.8, "Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping", this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program with the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations into the storm sewer system;
- Include employee training on how to incorporate pollution prevention/good housekeeping techniques into municipal operations such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance. To minimize duplication of effort and conserve resources, the MS4 operator can use training materials that are available from EPA, their State, or relevant organizations; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the pollution prevention/good housekeeping minimum control measure.

Why is it necessary?

The County operates a number of municipal facilities within the SWMP coverage area. These facilities include roads, storm drains, detention basins, sewage treatment plants, parks, fire stations, police stations, flood control structures, swimming pools, and golf courses. These facilities have the potential to impact storm water runoff and water quality. For example, roads can contribute oil and grease and parks can contribute pesticides and herbicides to storm water runoff. Operation and maintenance of these facilities with storm water pollution prevention considerations in place will help achieve pollutant reduction to MEP and will provide a model for the community. The County is currently engaged in a number of activities at the municipal level that will continue under this SWMP.

The BMPs in the following section have been selected to make efficient use of existing practices while expanding training and educational opportunities for employees. The County will train and educate employees with responsibility for municipal operations in the SWMP coverage area.

BMPs for the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations Minimum Control Measure

BMP#28: Develop and implement a county employee training program on how to

incorporate pollution prevention and good housekeeping into municipal operations, such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance.

The County will develop an employee training program on storm water pollution prevention. The employee training program will educate employees about storm water management, sources of contaminants, and BMPs for those employees engaged in municipal operations in the SWMP coverage area.

Measurable Goals for BMP#28:

28-1 Develop and implement a county employee training program for the Departments of Public Works, General Services, Planning and Building, and Environmental Health in Year 1.

28-2 Offer training to 25% of appropriate employees per year beginning in Year 1 and continuing through Year 5.

BMP#29: Develop and implement a schedule for storm drain cleaning.

The County currently performs regular storm drain system maintenance. Regular cleaning helps prevent accumulation of pollutants, trash and debris, which in turn ensures that the system can adequately handle storm water flows. The County will continue to perform regular cleaning and will establish an annual cleaning schedule to ensure that storm drains are cleaned prior to the rainy season and at other appropriate times of the year.

Measurable Goals for BMP#29:

29-1 Identify storm drain catch basins and other components of the storm drain system that require annual cleaning and establish a cleaning schedule during Year 1.

29-2 Implement cleaning schedules for 25% of the identified areas in the storm drain system in Year 1.

29-3 Implement cleaning schedules for 50% o the identified areas in the storm drain system in Year 2.

29-4 Implement cleaning schedules of 75% of the identified areas in the storm drain system in Year 3.

29-5 Implement cleaning schedules for 90% of the identified areas in the storm drain system in Years 4-5.

BMP#30: Develop and implement a procedure for alternate discharge for chlorinated water.

The County will identify county operated swimming pools and other chlorinated water facilities in the SWMP coverage area. The County will investigate options for discharge of chlorinated water from swimming pools and other sources. Options to consider include discharge to the sanitary sewer or de-chlorination of the water. Where alternatives exist, the County will establish procedures for discharging chlorinated

water.

Measurable Goals for BMP#30:

30-1 Identify county operated swimming pools and other chlorinated water facilities in the SWMP coverage area and develop a procedure for discharging chlorinated water in Year 1.
30-2 Implement the procedure in Year 1.
30-3 Follow up as part of the county facility storm water inspection program described in BMP #31 below to ensure compliance with the procedure in Years 2-5.

BMP#31: Conduct county facility storm water pollution prevention inspections. The County will identify county facilities that need to be inspected for storm water pollution prevention measures. A schedule for inspecting these facilities will be established. The county facility inspections will be used to review the level of compliance with the SWMP BMPs, to evaluate the effectiveness of the program, and to look for opportunities for continuous improvement.

Measurable Goals for BMP#31:

31-1 Identify county facilities that need to be inspected for storm water pollution prevention. Develop a schedule for inspecting the identified facilities based on highest priority in Year 1.
31-2 Inspect 25% of the identified facilities per year in Years 2-5.

BMP#32: Review and revise hazardous materials storage procedures for storm water considerations.
The County will review existing county hazardous materials storage procedures and practices for storm water pollution prevention considerations. These procedures will be revised and employees retrained as needed based upon review findings. The County will continue to promote proper storage of hazardous materials in the home and workplace. The County will provide regular maintenance of hazardous material storage areas. The County will promote the use of safer, less toxic alternative products in municipal operations to eliminate the use of hazardous materials where possible. The County will educate its employees and the public about the use of alternative products including minimizing the use of toxic pest control substances. Suggested alternatives will be included in educational materials.

Measurable Goals for BMP#32:

32-1 Review existing hazardous materials storage procedures and practices for storm water pollution prevention considerations in Year 1.
32-2 Revise procedures and train employees as needed based on review findings in Year 2.
32-3 Inspect identified areas as part of the county facility storm water inspection

program in Years 2-5.

32-4 Revise procedures and train employees as needed based on inspection findings in Years 2-5.

BMP#33: Review and revise spill response and prevention procedures for storm water considerations.

The County will review existing county spill response and prevention procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations. These procedures will be revised and employees re-trained as needed based upon review findings. The County will educate county employees about procedures for spill response and prevention at municipal facilities. Information will be posted at municipal facilities outlining measures to stop the source of a spill, contain the spill, clean up the spill, dispose of contaminated materials, and prevent and control future spills. Municipal facilities in the SWMP coverage area will be stocked with equipment for appropriate spill response.

Measurable Goals for BMP#33:

33-1 Review existing spill response and prevention procedures and practices for storm water pollution prevention considerations in Year 1.

33-2 Revise procedures and train employees as needed based upon review findings in Year 2.

33-3 Audit for compliance periodically as part of the county facility storm water pollution prevention inspection program in Years 2-5.

33-4 Revise procedures and train employees as needed based upon inspection findings in Years 2-5.

BMP#34: Review used oil recycling procedures and revise as needed.

The County will review oil recycling procedures for county facilities that have a need for used oil disposal. These procedures will be revised and employees re-trained as needed based upon review findings. The County will recycle used motor oil at municipal facilities and will support oil change facilities that recycle used motor oil in the servicing of their fleet vehicles. The County will coordinate with local waste management entities to educate the public about handling and disposal of used motor oil.

Measurable Goals for BMP#34:

34-1 Review oil recycling procedures and practices for county facilities that have a need for disposal of used oil in Year 1.

34-2 Revise procedures and train employees as needed based upon review findings in Year 2.

34-3 Audit for compliance periodically as part of the county facility storm water pollution prevention inspection program in Years 2-5.

34-4 Revise procedures and train employees as needed based on inspection findings in Years 2-5.

BMP#35: Review and revise county road and bridge maintenance procedures for storm water considerations.
The County will identify roads and bridges operated by the County. The County will develop procedures for proper maintenance of roads and bridges to prevent storm water pollution. County employees will be trained to implement these road and bridge maintenance procedures. These procedures will be designed to reduce pollution created by roadway and bridge operations. The County will work to ensure proper design and planning of roadways and bridges to help reduce negative impacts.

Measurable Goals for BMP#35:

35-1 Identify roads and bridges operated by the County in Year 1.
35-2 Develop procedures for proper maintenance of roads and bridges to prevent storm water pollution in Year 2.
35-3 Train employees and implement road and bridge maintenance procedures in Year 2.
35-4 Audit for compliance periodically as part of the county facility storm water pollution prevention inspection program in Years 3-5.
35-5 Revise procedures and train employees as needed based on inspection findings in Years 3-5.

BMP#36: Review and revise county parking lot and street cleaning procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.
The County will identify key county operated parking lots and streets where cleaning would have the greatest impact in preventing storm water pollution.

Measurable Goals for BMP#36:

36-1 Identify key county operated parking lots and streets where cleaning would have the greatest impact on storm water pollution prevention. Budget resources according to prioritization based on greatest impact in Year 2.
36-2 Develop a cleaning schedule for the identified key areas based on highest priority in Year 3.
36-3 Implement cleaning schedule for 25% of the identified key areas in Year 4.
36-4 Implement cleaning schedule for 50% of the identified key areas in Year 5.

BMP#37: Review and revise county landscaping and lawn care procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.
The County will review county landscape and lawn care procedures and practices for storm water pollution prevention considerations. The County will implement this BMP by promoting the use of alternative products in landscaping and lawn care in municipal operations. Educational materials will provide employees and the public with options for storm water pollution prevention.

Measurable Goals for BMP#37:

37-1 Review County landscape and lawn care procedures and practices for storm water considerations in Year 1.
37-2 Revise procedures and train employees as needed based on review findings in Year 2.
37-3 Audit for compliance periodically as part of the county facility storm water pollution prevention inspection program in Years 3-5.
37-4 Revise procedures and train employees as needed based on inspection findings in Years 3-5.

BMP#38: Review and revise county vehicle washing procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.

The County will review county vehicle washing procedures and practices for storm water pollution prevention considerations. These procedures will be revised and employees trained as needed to ensure that storm water pollution prevention is considered in municipal vehicle washing areas. Where available, the County will use permitted car washing facilities rather than washing vehicles in areas lacking appropriate design for storm water considerations.

Measurable Goals for BMP#38:

38-1 Review County vehicle washing procedures and practices for storm water pollution prevention considerations in Year 1.
38-2 Revise procedures and train employees as needed based upon review findings in Year 2.
38-3 Implement procedures in 25% of county facilities in Year 2.
38-4 Implement procedures in 50% of county facilities in Year 3.
38-5 Implement procedures in all facilities where appropriate in Years 4-5.

The BMP implementation measurable goals, timetables, and responsible county departments are outlined in Section 4, Table 4.1.

4. Best Management Practices Implementation

4.1 Measurable Goals, Timetables, and Responsible Parties

Table 4.1 lists the measurable goals, timetables and county departments responsible for implementing each Best Management Practice (BMP) selected for all six minimum control measures required by the Storm Water Phase II Rule and the MS4 General Permit. Table 4.2 shows the target pollutants addressed by each BMP and shows where each BMP aligns with existing water quality activities related to storm water and links with other BMPs.

Table 4.1 Best Management Practices Implementation

(The Measurable Goals outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X".)

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
1	Public Education and Outreach	Work with the SLO County Partners for Water Quality, a regional inter-agency MS4 coalition, to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWP2) Public Education and Outreach Plan. See Appendix C for details about the plan and how it was developed.	1-1: Participate in a coalition of MS4s in the county to implement partnering opportunities to support countywide SWP2 public education and outreach coverage and resource sharing. 1-2: Work with the coalition to develop and implement a SWP2 Public Education and Outreach Plan.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator
2	Public Education and Outreach	Develop and implement a SWP2 classroom education program for school age children.	2-1: Work with the SLO County Office of Education and the SLO County Partners for Water Quality to develop storm water classroom education programs for grades 3-6 and 7-12. 2-2: Distribute storm water educational materials through the SLO County Office of Education website and the County SWP2 website. 2-3: Provide SWP2 educational materials and/or on-site presentations to at least one school in each community in the permit coverage area each year.	X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator
3	Public Education and Outreach	Develop and implement a SWP2 website to distribute SWP2 public education and outreach materials targeting residential and commercial audiences and school age children.	3-1: Design and implement a SWP2 website. 3-2: Review and update the SWP2 website on an on-going basis and add new materials as they become available.	X X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
4	Public Education and Outreach	Develop and implement a SWP2 Icon, Slogan, and Logo to use with SWP2 Public Education and Outreach materials.	4-1: Establish a SWP2 icon that will be recognized countywide. 4-2: Establish a storm water pollution prevention slogan and logo.	X X					Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator
5	Public Education and Outreach	Develop and broadcast radio and television public service announcements about storm water pollution prevention to target general audiences countywide.	5-1: Work with the inter-agency coalition to develop radio and television public service announcements to broadcast countywide. 5-2: Broadcast a SWP2 public service announcement on at least one local TV channel at least two times per year. 5-3: Broadcast a SWP2 public service announcement on at least one local radio station at least two times per year.	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
6	Public Education and Outreach	Distribute SWP2 public education and outreach printed materials at public events and in public display areas.	6-1: Obtain SWP2 printed materials targeting the following areas: general SWP2, septic tank maintenance and repair for homeowners, household hazardous wastes for homeowners, pet waste management, auto maintenance and oil recycling, SWP2 for commercial businesses, SWP2 activities for kids, SWP2 for the construction industry, and SWP2 lawn and landscape care for homeowners and businesses.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator
			6-2: Set up a SWP2 educational display booth and distribute SWP2 printed materials in each community in the permit coverage area at least once per year.	X	X	X	X	X	
			6-3: Set up a SWP2 educational display in at least one government or public building in each community in the permit coverage area at least once per year.	X	X	X	X	X	
7	Public Education and Outreach	Educate the public in the importance of pet waste management for storm water pollution prevention.	7-1: Evaluate SWP2 pet waste management needs and alternatives.	X					General Services SLO County Parks Superintendent
			7-2: Identify the best approach and seek sources of funding.	X					
			7-3: Develop pet waste management SWP2 educational materials.		X				
			7-4: Provide educational materials in 50% of the county parks in the SWMP coverage area.			X			
			7-5: Provide educational materials in 100% of the county parks in the SWMP coverage area.				X	X	

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
8	Public Participation and Involvement	Comply with public notice requirements for storm water public participation and involvement activities.	8-1: Determine public notice requirements for each public participation and involvement activity and ensure compliance where required.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator
9	Public Participation and Involvement	Hold Storm Water Stakeholder Meetings	9-1: Identify potential storm water stakeholders and obtain contact information. 9-2: Organize and conduct the first storm water stakeholders meeting. 9-3: Hold at least two regular storm water stakeholder meetings per year.	X X	 X	 X	 X	 X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator
10	Public Participation and Involvement	Promote Stream Cleanup and Monitoring Community Volunteer Programs	10-1: Identify at least 3 volunteer community groups to participate. 10-2: Work with community groups, the inter-agency coalition, and nonprofit organizations to promote these programs. 10-3: Find sponsors for Adopt-A-Stream, stream cleanup and/or monitoring programs for 10% of the streams in the SWMP coverage area. 10-4: Add an additional 15%. 10-5: Add an additional 20%.	X X	 X X	 X X	 X X	 X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
11	Public Participation and Involvement	Implement a Storm Drain Marking/Stenciling Program	11-1: Identify county operated storm drains in the SWMP coverage area that need to be marked. Coordinate these efforts with the storm sewer system mapping BMP. 11-2: Identify community volunteer groups interested in participating. 11-3 Recruit and organize volunteers for the first storm drain marking/stenciling event. 11-4: Mark/stencil 25% of the identified storm drains each year.	X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator
12	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Adopt an ordinance prohibiting illicit discharges.	12-1: Review existing ordinances and identify changes needed to enforce illicit discharge prohibitions. 12-2: Address the categories of non-storm water discharges or flows listed in Section D.2.c. (6) of the MS4 General Permit, where identified as significant contributors of pollutants to the storm sewer system, during the ordinance review process above. 12-3: Prepare draft ordinance(s). 12-4: Process ordinance amendments for adoption.	X X X	 X	 X	 	 	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator
13	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Implement a Storm Sewer System Mapping Program	13-1: Map 20% of the county operated storm sewer systems. 13-2: Map an additional 20% of the county operated storm sewer systems per year until all have been mapped.	X	 X	 X	 X	 X	Public Works Environmental Programs and Maintenance Division Storm Water Coordinator

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
14	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Establish a Septic System Management Program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges from faulty septic systems.	14-1: Identify and map areas in the SWMP coverage area served by septic systems including county operated systems. 14-2: Establish inspection/monitoring criteria for key areas. 14-3: Inspect 20% of the county owned septic systems and septic systems in key areas per year.	X	X X	X	X	X	Planning and Building Chief Building Official and General Services for county-owned septic systems General Services SLO County Parks Superintendent
15	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Post signs prohibiting illegal dumping in areas experiencing large amounts of illegal dumping.	15-1: Survey county road maintenance employees for field observations about illegal dumping activities. 15-2: Coordinate efforts with the storm drain marking/stenciling and storm sewer system mapping BMPs to identify areas in the SWMP coverage area that experience a large volume of illegal dumping. 15-3: Coordinate with the illicit discharge prohibition ordinance BMP to determine how to enforce illegal dumping prohibitions. As appropriate, post signs prohibiting illegal dumping in at least 25% of the high dumping areas identified. 15-4: Post signs in an additional 25% of the high dumping areas identified.	X X	X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs and Maintenance Divisions Storm Water Coordinator

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
16	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Prevent Sanitary Sewer Overflows	16-1 Evaluate the adequacy of the operations and maintenance programs for county-operated wastewater treatment systems to ensure that these systems are properly operated and maintained to prevent sanitary sewer overflows into the storm sewer system. 16-2: Track and trend sanitary sewer overflow events and implement additional preventive measures as needed.	X X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs and Utilities Divisions Storm Water Coordinator
17	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Identify illicit connections to the storm sewer system.	17-1: Develop a procedure for identifying illicit connections and areas that have a high probability of having illicit connections. 17-2: Inspect 25% of the identified high probability areas each year.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division and Maintenance Division Storm Water Coordinator
18	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Provide a SWP2 Hotline for the public to use to report illicit discharges.	18-1 Establish a hotline for the public to use to report illicit discharges. 18-2 Train hotline operators in storm water related issues.	X X					Public Health Environmental Health Division Supervising Environmental Health Specialist, Hazardous Materials Section and Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
19	Construction Site Runoff Control	Distribute Construction Site Runoff Control Public Education and Outreach Information	19-1: Issue construction site public education and outreach information with all construction permit applications for projects of one acre or more of land disturbance. 19-2: Include construction site runoff control public education and outreach information on the County website.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Planning and Building Supervising Planner (Permit Center)
20	Construction Site Runoff Control	Revise land use ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) to require erosion and sediment controls for projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide enforcement sanctions to ensure compliance.	20-1: Review existing ordinances and identify changes needed to require specific construction site runoff control measures as required by the MS4 General Permit. 20-2: Prepare draft ordinance(s). 20-3: Process ordinance amendments.	X	 X	 X	 X	 X	Planning and Building Code Enforcement Chief Investigator
21	Construction Site Runoff Control	Implement procedures for construction site plan review that incorporate storm water considerations	21-1: Implement a procedure for reviewing grading plans to verify that erosion and sediment control BMPs are included before issuing permits for projects that involve one acre or more of land disturbance. 21-2: Establish a protocol to verify that the project proponent has coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity for projects that involve one acre or more of land disturbance before issuing permits.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Planning and Building Supervising Planner (Permit Center) and Public Works Development Services Division Development Services Engineer V

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
22	Construction Site Runoff Control	Implement procedures for construction site inspections and enforcement of construction site runoff control measures.	22-1: Create a procedure for inspecting construction site storm water BMPS to ensure that they are being implemented and are properly maintained. 22-2: Require construction sites to have a construction reviewer check that storm water BMPs have been implemented and are properly maintained.				X X	X X	Planning and Building Plan Examiner/Grading Specialist and Public Works Development Services Division Development Services Engineer V
23	Post-Construction Storm Water Management	Distribute Low Impact Development Public Education and Outreach Information	23-1: Distribute low impact development (LID) public education and outreach information with construction permit applications for projects involving one acre or more of land disturbance. 23-2: Include LID public education and outreach information for developers, architects, contractors, and inspectors on the County website.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Planning and Building SMARA Planner
24	Post-Construction Storm Water Management	Revise land use ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) to require specific post-construction storm water management controls for new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide enforcement sanctions to ensure compliance.	24-1: Review existing ordinances and identify changes needed to require specific post-construction storm water management controls including the Design Standards specified in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit. 24-2: Prepare draft ordinances(s). 24-3: Process ordinance amendment/s.	X	X X	 X	 X	 X	Planning and Building Code Enforcement Chief Investigator

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
25	Post-Construction Storm Water Management	Develop and implement infrastructure planning strategies for storm water pollution prevention.	25-1: Review and evaluate existing infrastructure planning activities. 25-2: Modify infrastructure planning to include storm water pollution prevention considerations.				X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Manager And Planning and Building Environmental Coordinator
26	Post-Construction Storm Water Management	Develop and implement land use planning strategies for storm water pollution prevention.	26-1: Review and evaluate existing land use planning in the SWMP coverage area. 26-2: If necessary, develop proposed changes to include storm water pollution prevention considerations.				X X	X X	Planning and Building Environmental Coordinator and Public Works Environmental Programs Division Manager
27	Post-Construction Storm Water Management	Distribute Impervious Area Reduction Public Education and Outreach Information	27-1: Develop public education and outreach material on methods for reducing impervious area. 27-2: Distribute educational material with all construction permit applications. 27-3: Include educational materials on the County website for developers, architects, contractors, and inspectors.		X	X X	X X	X X	Planning and Building SMARA Planner

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
28	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Develop and implement a county employee training program on how to incorporate pollution prevention and good housekeeping into municipal operations, such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances and storm water system maintenance.	28- 1: Develop an employee training program for Public Works, General Services, Building and Planning, and Environmental Health. 28-2: Offer training to 25% of appropriate employees per year.	X X	 X	 X	 X	 X	Public Works Environmental Division Storm Water Coordinator with assistance from the SWP2 team members representing each department
29	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Develop and implement a schedule for storm drain system cleaning	29-1: Identify storm drain catch basins and other components of the storm drain system that require annual cleaning. Establish a cleaning schedule. 29-2: Implement cleaning schedules for 25% of the identified areas in the storm drain system. 29-3: Implement cleaning schedules for 50% of the identified areas in the storm drain system. 29-4: Implement cleaning schedules for 75% of the identified areas in the storm drain system. 29-5: Implement cleaning schedules for 90% of the identified areas in the storm drain system.	X X	 X	 X	 X	 X	Public Works Maintenance Division Road Section Supervisors

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
30	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Develop and implement a procedure for alternate discharge for chlorinated water.	30-1: Identify county operated swimming pools and other chlorinated water facilities in the SWMP coverage area. Develop a procedure for discharging chlorinated water. 30-2: Implement procedure. 30-3: Follow up as part of county facility inspection program to ensure compliance with procedure.	X X	 X	 X	 X	 X	General Services SLO County Parks Superintendent and Public Works depending on the facility affected Storm Water Coordinator
31	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Conduct county facility Storm Water Pollution Prevention Inspections	31-1: Identify county facilities that need to be inspected for storm water pollution prevention. Develop a schedule for inspection of those facilities. 31-2: Inspect 25% of the identified facilities per year.	X	 X	 X	 X	 X	General Services SLO County Parks Superintendent and Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator
32	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise hazardous materials storage procedures for storm water considerations.	32- 1: Review existing hazardous materials storage procedures and practices for storm water pollution prevention considerations. 32-2: Revise procedures and train employees as needed based upon review findings. 32-3: Inspect identified areas as part of the county facility inspection program. 32-4: Revise procedures and train employees as needed.	X	 X X X	 X X	 X X	 X X	General Services SLO County Parks Superintendent and Public Works depending on the facility affected Storm Water Coordinator

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
33	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise spill response and prevention procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.	33-1: Review existing spill response and prevention procedures and practices for storm water pollution prevention considerations. 33-2: Revise procedures and train employees as needed based upon review findings. 33-3: Audit for compliance periodically as part of the county facility inspection program. 33-4: Revise procedures and train employees as needed.	X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	General Services SLO County Parks Superintendent Small Spills: General Services and Public Works depending on the affected facility Larger Spills: CDF and the Department of Public Health Environmental Health Division Supervising Environmental Health Specialist, Hazardous Materials Section
34	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review used oil recycling procedures and revise as necessary.	34-1: Review oil recycling procedures and practices for county facilities that have a need for disposal of used oil. 34-2: Revise procedures and train employees as needed based upon review findings. 34-3: Audit for compliance periodically as part of the county facility inspection program. 34-4: Revise procedures and train employees as needed.	X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	General Services SLO County Parks Superintendent

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
35	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise county road and bridge maintenance procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.	35- 1: Identify roads and bridges operated by the County. 35-2: Develop procedures for proper maintenance of roads and bridges to prevent storm water pollution. 35- 3: Train employees and implement road and bridge maintenance procedures. 35-4: Audit for compliance periodically as part of the county facility inspection program. 35-5: Revise procedures and train employees as needed.	X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Maintenance Division Road Section Supervisors and Public Works Environmental Programs Division Storm Water Coordinator
36	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise county parking lot and street cleaning procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.	36-1: Identify key county operated parking lots and streets where cleaning would have the greatest impact on storm water pollution prevention. Budget resources according to prioritization based on greatest impact. 36-2: Develop a cleaning schedule for the identified key areas based on highest priority. 36-3: Implement for 25% of the identified key areas. 36-4: Implement for 50% of the identified key areas.		X	X	X	X	General Services SLO County Parks Superintendent and Public Works Maintenance Division Road Section Supervisors depending on the facility

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	MEASURABLE GOALS FOR EACH BMP	TIMETABLE YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	LEAD RESPONSIBLE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND TEAM LEADERS
37	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise county landscaping and lawn care procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.	37-1: Review County landscape and lawn care procedures and practices for storm water pollution prevention considerations. 37-2: Revise procedures and train employees as needed based upon review findings. 37-3: Audit for compliance periodically as part of the county facility inspection program. 37-4: Revise procedures and train employees as needed.	X	X	X X	X X	X X	General Services SLO County Parks Superintendent
38	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise county vehicle washing procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.	38-1: Review County vehicle washing procedures and practices for storm water pollution prevention considerations. 38-2: Revise procedures and train employees as needed based upon review findings. 38-3: Implement procedures in 25% of county facilities. 38-4: Implement procedures in 50% of county facilities. 38-5: Implement procedures in all county facilities where appropriate.	X	X X	X	X X	X X	General Services SLO County Parks Superintendent and Public Works Maintenance Division Road Section Supervisors (for road equipment)

Table 4.2 Target Pollutants, Alignment with Existing Water Quality Activities, and Linkages Among BMPs

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
1	Public Education and Outreach	Work with the SLO County Partners for Water Quality, a regional inter-agency coalition, to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWP2) Public Education and Outreach Plan.	Target audiences: Homeowners, construction industry, commercial businesses, and school age children. Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, the inter-agency coalition is actively pursing the Public Education and Outreach Plan
2	Public Education and Outreach	Develop and implement a SWP2 classroom education program for school age children.	Target Audiences: school aged children in grades 3-6 and 7-12. Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, aligned with the California Regional Environmental Education Community (CREEC) and the inter-agency coalition
3	Public Education and Outreach	Develop and implement a SWP2 website to distribute SWP2 public education and outreach materials targeting residential and commercial audiences and school age children.	Target audiences: residents, businesses, and school age children Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, add to existing County website

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
4	Public Education and Outreach	Develop and implement a SWP2 Icon, Slogan, and Logo to use with SWP2 Public Education and Outreach materials.	Target audiences: Homeowners, construction industry, commercial businesses, and school age children. Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, inter-agency coalition
5	Public Education and Outreach	Develop and broadcast radio and television public service announcements about storm water pollution prevention to target general audiences countywide.	Target Audience: general countywide audience Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention	Yes, inter-agency coalition
6	Public Education and Outreach	Distribute SWP2 public education and outreach printed materials at public events and in public display areas.	Target audiences: General audience, homeowners (septic tank maintenance and repair), homeowners (pet waste management), homeowners and commercial businesses (auto maintenance and oil recycling), school age children, construction industry, homeowners and commercial businesses (lawn and landscape care), and homeowners and commercial businesses (hazardous wastes). Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, inter-agency coalition and other county programs such as Solid Waste Management, IWMA, UC Cooperative Extension. Animals Services, Parks, City-County Library, Planning and Building

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
7	Public Education and Outreach	Educate the public in the importance of pet waste management for storm water pollution prevention.	Target Audiences: Pet owners Target Pollutants: Nutrients, Nitrates, Pathogens	Yes, inter-agency coalition Links with the Morro Bay Pathogen TMDL
8	Public Participation and Involvement	Comply with public notice requirements for storm water public participation and involvement activities.	Target Audiences: All Target Pollutants: All	Yes, County currently complies with Brown Act requirements
9	Public Participation and Involvement	Hold Storm Water Stakeholder Meetings	Target Audiences: Citizens, community groups, government agencies, environmental groups, construction industry, business groups, industry groups, agricultural groups, and schools Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, WRAC and other Citizens Advisory Groups

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
10	Public Participation and Involvement	Promote Stream Cleanup and Monitoring Volunteer Programs	Target Audiences: Citizens, community groups, environmental groups, business groups, industry groups, and schools Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, UC Cooperative Extension and County Parks
11	Public Participation and Involvement	Implement a Storm Drain Marking/Stenciling Program	Target Audiences: Citizens, community groups, environmental groups, business groups, industry groups, and schools Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, UC Cooperative Extension and County Parks Links with Community volunteer program and storm sewer system mapping BMP
12	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Illicit Discharge Prohibition Ordinance Review and Amendments	Target Audiences: Homeowners and commercial businesses Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, Environmental Health Cross-Connection program and Public Works Utilities Standards

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
13	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Implement a Storm Sewer System Mapping Program	Target Audiences: Public works maintenance employees, engineers, and environmental staff Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, work with Public Works Maintenance Division Links with the storm drain marking/ stenciling, illicit connections, and road and bridge maintenance procedure BMPs
14	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Establish a Septic System Management Program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges from faulty septic systems.	Target audiences: Homeowners, commercial businesses, County maintenance workers Target Pollutants: Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals)	Yes, Planning and Building program Links with the Morro Bay Pathogen TMDL
15	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Illegal Dumping Signs	Target Audience: Illegal Dumpers Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, work with Public Works Maintenance Division Links with storm sewer mapping, community volunteer public participation and involvement, and illicit discharge ordinance BMPs

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
16	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Prevent Sanitary Sewer Overflows	Target Audience: County treatment plant operators and managers Target Pollutants: Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms	Yes, work with Public Works Utilities Division Links with illicit discharge prohibition BMP
17	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Identify Illicit Connections	Target Audience: Homeowners and commercial businesses Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, Environmental Health Cross-Connection program and Public Works Utilities Standards. Work with Public Works Maintenance Division to implement during storm sewer mapping BMP and routine maintenance procedures
18	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Provide a SWP2 Hotline for the public to use to report illicit discharges.	Target Audience: All Target Pollutants: All	Yes, work with Environmental Health existing pollution reporting line

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
19	Construction Site Runoff Control	Distribute Construction Site Runoff Control Public Education and Outreach Information	Target Audience: Construction permit applicants, construction industry associations, civil engineers, architects, developers, contractors, builders Target Pollutants: Sediment General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, Planning and Building permit center and website Links with Public Education and Outreach BMPs
20	Construction Site Runoff Control	Revise land use ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) to require erosion and sediment controls for projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide enforcement sanctions to ensure compliance.	Target audiences: Construction permit applicants, construction industry associations, civil engineers, architects, developers, contractors, builders Target Pollutants: Sediment General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals)	Yes, some erosion and sediment controls required in existing Titles 22 and 23 Links with post-construction ordinance BMP
21	Construction Site Runoff Control	Implement procedures for construction site plan review that incorporate storm water considerations	Target Audience: Construction permit applicants, construction industry associations, civil engineers, architects, developers, contractors, builders Target Pollutants: Sediment General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, some erosion and sediment controls already required

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
22	Construction Site Runoff Control	Implement procedures for construction site inspections and enforcement of construction site runoff control measures.	Target Audience: Construction permit applicants, construction industry associations, civil engineers, architects, developers, contractors, builders Target Pollutants: Sediment General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, some erosion and sediment controls already required
23	Post-Construction Storm Water Management	Distribute Low Impact Development Public Education and Outreach Information	Target Audience: Construction permit applicants, construction industry associations, civil engineers, architects, developers, contractors, builders, landscapers Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, can use existing materials from other agencies

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
24	Post-Construction Storm Water Management	Revise land use ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) to require post-construction storm water management controls for new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide enforcement sanctions to ensure compliance.	Target Audience: Construction permit applicants, construction industry associations, civil engineers, architects, developers, contractors, builders, landscapers Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, links with BMP #20 Construction Site Runoff Ordinance
25	Post-Construction Storm Water Management	Develop and implement infrastructure planning strategies for storm water pollution prevention.	Target Audience: General public, elected officials, construction industry associations, civil engineers, architects, developers, contractors, builders, landscapers Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, capital project reviews, CEQA process, County Master Water Plan, Urban Water management Plan, SLO County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Water Resources Advisory Committee

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
26	Post-Construction Storm Water Management	Develop and implement land use planning strategies for storm water pollution prevention.	Target Audience: General public, elected officials, construction industry associations, civil engineers, architects, developers, contractors, builders, landscapers Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, General and Area Plan Reviews, Local Coastal Plan Review, Zoning Ordinances
27	Post-Construction Storm Water Management	Distribute Impervious Area Reduction Public Education and Outreach Information	Target Audience: Construction permit applicants, construction industry associations, civil engineers, architects, developers, contractors, builders, landscapers Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, can use existing materials from other agencies

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
28	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Develop and implement a county employee training program on how to incorporate pollution prevention and good housekeeping into municipal operations, such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances and storm water system maintenance.	Target Audience: Public works – road and bridge maintenance employees, construction, design, transportation, and utilities engineers, environmental specialists, and development services employees General Services - fleet and facilities maintenance employees, parks and trails maintenance employees, and architectural services employees Planning and Building - permit center employees, planners, environmental specialists, code enforcement, and plan review and building inspectors. Environmental Health Services – environmental health specialists Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, some water quality training already conducted in each department Work with the SWP2 Team to expand training to include storm water considerations
29	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Develop and implement a schedule for storm drain system cleaning	Target Audience: Public works road and bridge maintenance employees Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, enhance existing program Links with storm sewer mapping, storm drain marking/stenciling, road and bridge maintenance procedures and county employee training BMPs

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
30	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Develop and implement a procedure for alternate discharge for chlorinated water.	Target Audience: General Services facilities and park maintenance employees and Public Works utilities and maintenance employees Target Pollutants: Chlorinated water	Yes, enhance existing procedures
31	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Conduct county facility Storm Water Pollution Prevention Inspections	Target Audience: General Services facilities and parks employees and Public Works utilities and maintenance employees Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, provide storm water pollution prevention checklists to enhance self-checks Links with county employee training program BMP

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
32	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise hazardous materials storage procedures for storm water considerations.	Target Audience: General Services facilities and parks employees and Public Works construction, utilities, and maintenance employees. Include other county departments using hazardous materials. Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, work with assistance from Environmental Health Services to add to storm water pollution prevention checklists to enhance self-checks Links with facilities inspection and county employee training program BMP Also links to Construction Storm Water General Permit requirements and is included in Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
33	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise spill response and prevention procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.	Target Audience: General Services facilities and parks employees and Public Works construction, utilities, and maintenance employees. Include other county departments using hazardous materials. Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, work with assistance from Environmental Health Services to add to storm water pollution prevention checklists to enhance self-checks Links with facilities inspection and county employee training program BMP Also links to the Construction Storm Water General Permit requirements and is included in SWPPPs

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
34	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review used oil recycling procedures	Target Audience: General Services fleet maintenance and Public Works equipment maintenance employees. Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals)	Yes, existing procedures Aligned with IWMA oil recycling program Links with Public Education and Outreach BMPs, facility inspection, and county employee training BMPs
35	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise county road and bridge maintenance procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.	Target Audience: Public Works road and bridge maintenance employees. Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Sediment Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Yes, enhance existing procedures Links with employee training BMP Aligned with the 4(d) steelhead habitat protection program and the Morro Bay Sediment TMDL

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
36	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise county parking lot and street cleaning procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.	Target Audience: General Services facilities and parks employees and Public Works construction, utilities, and maintenance employees. Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Trash	Some procedures added as part of construction project SWPPPs Links with county facility inspection and county employee training BMPs to emphasize the importance of sweeping rather than hosing surfaces down

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
37	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise county landscaping and lawn care procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.	Target Audience: General Services facilities and parks employees and Public Works construction, utilities, and maintenance employees. Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms Sediment Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals)	Yes, Audubon International Cooperative Sanctuary Program for golf courses Seek additional technical information from County Agriculture and UC Cooperative extension programs Add to the storm water pollution prevention facility checklists to enhance self-checks Links with facilities inspection and county employee training program BMPs

BMP ID#	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE	BMP DESCRIPTION	TARGET AUDIENCES AND TARGET POLLUTANTS	ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING WATER QUALITY ACTIVITIES & BMP LINKAGES
38	Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping	Review and revise county vehicle washing procedures for storm water pollution prevention considerations.	Target Audience: General Services fleet maintenance and Public Works equipment maintenance and construction employees. Target Pollutants: General Storm Water Pollution Prevention Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides/herbicides, metals) Sediment Nutrients, Nitrates, Low Dissolved Oxygen	Yes, enhance existing procedures Link with the county facility inspection and county employee training BMPs Add to facility storm water pollution prevention checklists for self-checks

5. Annual Review and Reporting

What is required?

The NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit require that the County as a Permittee report annually on the progress of SWMP implementation. The County must track and assess its program to ensure BMP effectiveness and must conform to other monitoring requirements that may be imposed by the RWQCB.

MS4 General Permit Section F cites the Permittee reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements as follows:

Reporting: "The Permittee must submit annual reports to the appropriate RWQCB by September 15th of each year, or as otherwise required by the RWQCB Executive Officer, unless exempted under MS4 General Permit Provision D.6. The report shall summarize the activities performed throughout the reporting period (July 1 through June 30) and must include:

a. the status of compliance with permit conditions;
b. an assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the identified BMPs;
c. the status of the identified measurable goals;
d. the results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period;
e. a summary of the storm water activities the Permittee plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle;
f. any proposed changes to the SWMP along with a justification of why the changes are necessary; and
g. a change to the person or persons implementing and coordinating the SWMP."

Monitoring: "The RWQCB may impose additional monitoring requirements, which may include a reporting component. RWQCBs may adopt such requirements on an individual or group basis."

Recordkeeping Requirements: "The Permittee must keep records required by the MS4 General Permit for at least five years or the duration of the General Permit if continued. The RWQCB Executive Officer may specify a longer time for record retention. The Permittee must submit the records to the RWQCB Executive Officer upon request. The Permittee must make the records, including the permit and SWMP, available to the public during regular business hours."

Why is it necessary?

"The MS4 General Permit requires that regulated Small MS4s (Permittees) develop a SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and to protect water quality. The SWRCB finds that the MEP standard is an ever-evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP. Reducing the discharge of storm water pollutants to MEP in order to protect beneficial uses requires review and improvement, which includes seeking new opportunities. To do this, the Permittee must conduct and document evaluation and assessment of each relevant element of its program and revise activities, control measures, BMPs, and measurable goals, as necessary to meet MEP. The purpose of the annual performance review is to evaluate:

(1) the SWMP's effectiveness;
(2) the implementation of the SWMP;
(3) the status of measurable goals; and
(4) effectiveness of BMPs; and
(5) improvement opportunities to achieve MEP."

Assessment, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Procedures for the County

The County will evaluate the effectiveness of the SWMP by reviewing the results of BMP implementation and progress made toward meeting the measurable goals. As part of the annual evaluation, a plan for updating and refining the SWMP will be developed. The evaluation and update procedures will be submitted, by the County, to the RWQCB on an annual basis.

The main purpose of the SWMP is to improve water quality in the receiving waters in the SWMP coverage area. It is important to monitor water quality to determine whether or not improvements are taking place. The Phase II Storm Water regulations note that it may be infeasible for jurisdictions to develop independent water quality monitoring programs. As a result, a jurisdiction may monitor water quality individually or take part in regional monitoring efforts.

Non-profit organizations and other agencies in San Luis Obispo County are currently monitoring water quality in the county and the Central Coast region. These groups have relatively well-developed programs. The most effective means of monitoring water quality improvements under this SWMP will be achieved through coordination with this existing monitoring network. The County can provide support to these programs by providing opportunities to increase public education and awareness and by assisting in obtaining grant funds. The County can also provide a central location for synthesizing information and for reporting results. Continued monitoring at the regional level will provide a better

overall picture of water quality in the County and will make the most efficient use of County resources.

Inspections, as a form of visual monitoring, are an important aspect of the storm water program. Inspections of storm water runoff and infrastructure (such as drop inlets, basins, and gutters) can say a lot about the effectiveness and needs of the storm water program. Through inspection, non-storm water discharges can be discovered and subsequently stopped, maintenance needs can be identified, and visual pollutants and erosion problems can be detected. Inspections of facilities are also important for public education and outreach, to ensure proper BMP implementation and maintenance, and to detect non-storm water discharges. The County has incorporated both storm sewer system and facility inspections in the SWMP.

In addition to monitoring water quality and visual inspections, the County will monitor the individual BMPs in the SWMP. Monitoring the individual BMPs will include receiving public comments, keeping track of activities, and collecting any other information that may assist the County in evaluating the BMPs.

Evaluation of the SWMP will occur at two levels: 1) evaluation of individual BMPs and 2) evaluation of overall program effectiveness. The effectiveness of individual BMPs will be assessed on an annual basis in terms of progress made toward achieving the measurable goals. Construction site BMPs will be assessed real time as they are implemented and inspected at construction sites. The most common way to assess the overall effectiveness of storm water management is through chemical monitoring of water quality; however, there are a number of factors that affect water quality that are outside the County's control and it may take some years before measurable water quality improvements are manifest.

The County will be participating in and supporting regional water quality monitoring efforts; however, due to the shortcomings mentioned above, the County will consider other indirect measurements as well to evaluate the effectiveness of the SWMP including, but not limited to, the following:

- Increases in amounts of used oil recycled;
- Increases in the amount of sediment and debris removed from streets and catch basins
- Declines in hazardous materials spills;
- Declines in the number of complaints of illegal dumping;
- Increases in the number of development projects that are being required to implement BMPs;
- Increases in the number of construction sites that are implementing BMPs;
- Increases in inspection frequencies; and
- Other special studies developed to evaluate the effectiveness of specific BMPs.

The evaluation of the SWMP will result in submittal of an annual work plan, program assessment, and annual report to the RWQCB. The work plan will outline the proposed changes to the SWMP and the projects proposed for the following year. Submittal of a work plan will assist the County in defining budgets for the following year and will identify the County's goals for the various departments involved in implementation of the work plan.

The County's SWMP assessment will review the program's effectiveness in terms of criteria outlined above, the project's compliance within the current regulatory framework, and progress made towards regional planning efforts. It is recognized that as the Phase II Final Rule is implemented, the County must keep abreast of revisions to the Phase II Final Rule and other applicable Federal and State laws and regulations. The SWMP must be assessed for any updates needed to comply with any new requirements that result from revised regulation.

Assessment of progress made toward regional planning coordination is also important to the success of the plan because water quality concerns are best addressed on a watershed scale. Currently, the County is working with other jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations within the County and beyond to develop regional planning mechanisms. The County anticipates further development of these relationships over the five-year permit term.

Based on the SWMP evaluation, revisions to the SWMP will be made as necessary. This update process will allow the SWMP to continuously improve to better fit the needs of the regulated communities. This closed-loop iterative process of assessment, development, implementation, and evaluation gives the County a means to continuously improve the SWMP to better address water quality concerns in San Luis Obispo County now and in the future.

Appendix A: Storm Water Management Area Assessments and Maps

U.S. EPA recommends that MS4s prepare a municipal assessment including water quality issues and existing land use patterns. Preparation of a municipal assessment helps the MS4 focus the SWMP to their particular community.

The County prepared an assessment of each community based on current land use maps and water quality information available from the RWQCB. The County noted general land use predominance and the location of major water bodies for each community. Land use and water quality issues are described in general terms for each community in the following paragraphs.

Land Use and Water Quality Issues

Los Osos – Baywood Park: Land use in Los Osos is composed primarily of single family residential areas. Secondary uses include public facilities, commercial retail and service, and open space/recreation. Commercial uses include auto repair, small restaurants, large and small retail stores, and self-storage. Water quality issues in Los Osos – Baywood Park include leaching from septic systems, proximity to the Morro Bay National Estuary, flooding and sumping in low-lying areas, and commercial runoff.

San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe: According to the County Land Use Element, this area is planned to provide open space preservation along with economic land uses. Land use in the urban fringe currently includes public facilities, recreational areas, agriculture, commercial retail, and residential, commercial service and industrial uses of various densities. Agricultural uses in the area include grazing and row crops. Commercial uses in the area include service stations, self-storage, auto body shops, lumber yards, raw materials supply stores, and trucking. Public facilities in the area include the San Luis Obispo County Airport which is currently regulated under a Phase I NPDES permit.

Nipomo: The primary land use in Nipomo is residential. Secondary land uses include public facilities, recreational facilities, and commercial service and retail. Residences in Nipomo are generally constructed on large lots, interspersed with more recent subdivisions with homes on smaller lots. Commercial uses are centered around the Highway 101 corridor and include larger stores with parking lots, professional offices, and commercial services. Recreational uses include parks and the historic Dana Adobe.

Templeton: Templeton is dominated by residential uses on larger rural parcels. In the commercial core between Highway 101 and the Salinas River, land uses include agriculture, industrial facilities, commercial establishments, and public facilities. Commercial uses in Templeton include retail, tourist services, and a large feed store. One of the primary industrial uses is the Templeton Stock Yard on North Main Street adjacent to the railroad. Public facilities include government buildings, community centers, schools and a hospital.

Garden Farms: Single family residences make up the majority of the land use in

Garden Farms.

Santa Margarita: The primary land use in Santa Margarita is medium to low-density residential. Commercial uses line the main street, State Highway 58. The commercial uses are primarily home and auto related retail and service. A railroad right of way paralleling Highway 58 on its south side represents the sole industrial use in the community. Santa Margarita Creek borders the northwest corner of town adjacent to residential and commercial properties. Septic systems are the primary disposal system used. The local soil has a high clay content which, along with a high groundwater table, leads to poor percolation and occasional ponding.

Cambria: Land uses in Cambria include varying densities of residential, retail commercial, public facilities, agriculture, and open space. Commercial uses in Cambria that may have impacts to water quality include auto body shops, service stations, groceries, and restaurants. The commercial core called the "East Village" is built along Santa Rosa Creek, Cambria's primary water body. Much of the residential development is densely clustered on slopes which increases the potential for erosion issues.

Oceano: Land uses in Oceano include commercial, residential, industrial, public facilities, agriculture, and recreation. The airport and a large industrial area border Arroyo Grande Creek. The airport is regulated under a Phase I NPDES permit. The industrial area houses businesses related to heavy trucking, produce packing, ice manufacturing, crate assembly and storage, and railroad shipping. Agriculture is limited to the Halcyon Preserve. Commercial retail uses are also minimal. Commercial services include auto body and light manufacturing. Recreational uses include an RV park. Public facilities include schools and a fire station.

Detailed Land Use Category Maps can be found at the end of this Appendix. These maps can be viewed in higher resolution on the internet on the County of San Luis Obispo Planning and Building website at http://landarch.larc.calpoly.edu/slocounty/lue.htm.

Pollutants Associated with Land Use

Agriculture:
The following pollutants are commonly associated with agricultural use:

- Pesticides and herbicides;
- Siltation and increased erosion due to cultivation causing removal of topsoil, clogging of water bodies, and fish kill; and
- Fertilizers contributing nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus to runoff leading to eutrophication.

Recreation:
Recreational uses can result in the production of the following pollutants:

- Sewage discharge;
- Oil and gas;

- Pet wastes; and
- Siltation: Recreational vehicles, hikers, and bikers can cause erosion leading to siltation of adjacent water bodies.

Residential:
The pollutants below are often associated with residential uses:

- Chlorine: High levels of chlorine can be introduced into the environment when swimming pools are drained. High concentrations of chlorine are toxic to fish and wildlife;
- Oil and gas;
- Pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; and
- Hazardous household products.

Commercial:
Commercial uses have the potential to produce the following pollutants:

- Chemicals including detergents and synthetic organic chemicals;
- MTBE which volatilizes (becomes unstable) in soil and leaches into groundwater: and
- Oil and grease.

Industrial:
Several pollutants impacting water quality can result from industrial uses including:

- Heavy metals;
- Priority organics:
- Oil and gas; and
- MTBE

Water Bodies and Pollutants of Concern in the Storm Water Management Area

Watersheds in the SWMP Coverage Area

Nine watersheds cross San Luis Obispo County as shown in the figure below. The County boundary is shown in red. The watershed names and U.S.G.S. watershed hydrologic unit numbers are: 18030003 Middle Kern-Upper Tehachapi-Grapevine; 18030011 Upper Los Gatos-Avenal; 18030012 Tulare-Buena Vista Lakes; 18060003 Carrizo Plain; 18060004 Estrella; 18060005 Salinas; 18060006 Central Coastal; 18060007 Cuyama; and 18060008 Santa Maria.

From: U.S. EPA, "Surf Your Watershed" website at http://www.epa.gov/surf.

Three of these watersheds, the Central Coastal, Salinas, and Santa Maria watersheds are located in the SWMP coverage area as shown in the figures below.

Cambria, Los Osos – Baywood Park, San Luis Obispo, and Oceano are found in the Central Coastal Watershed.

Templeton, Atascadero, Paso Robles, Garden Farms, and Santa Margarita are located in the Salinas Watershed.

Nipomo is located in the Santa Maria Watershed.

Figures from: U.S. EPA EnviroMapper for Water

Table A-1 lists the water bodies in the SWMP watersheds and the corresponding California Hydrologic unit name and number.

Table A-1: Major Water Bodies in the SWMP Coverage Area

U.S.G.S . HYDROLOGIC UNIT AND #	CA HYDROLOGIC UNIT AND #	WATER BODIES IN THE SWMP COVERAGE AREA	SWMP COMMUNITY
Central Coastal 18060006	Estero Bay 310	Arroyo Grande Creek	Oceano
		Meadow Creek (tributary to Oceano Lagoon)	Oceano
		Los Osos Creek	Los Osos
		Morro Bay	Los Osos
		Perfumo Creek	San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe
		Froom Creek	San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe
		San Luis Obispo Creek	San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe
		Santa Rosa Creek	Cambria

U.S.G.S . HYDROLOGIC UNIT AND #	CA HYDROLOGIC UNIT AND #	WATER BODIES IN THE SWMP COVERAGE AREA	SWMP COMMUNITY
		Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Cambria
Salinas 18060005	Salinas 309	Atascadero Creek Salinas River Santa Margarita Creek Yerba Buena Creek	Paso Robles and Atascadero Urban Fringe, Templeton, Garden Farms and Santa Margarita
Santa Maria 18060005	Santa Maria 312	Nipomo Creek Mehlschau Creek Deleissiques Creek Haystack Creek	Nipomo

Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 303(d) requires that States list water bodies that are impaired for one or more beneficial uses. Water bodies listed on the California 2002 CWA Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments within the County's SWMP coverage area are shown in Table A-2 below. For a complete listing of all 303(d) listed water bodies in San Luis Obispo County, refer to the RWQCB website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3/TMDL/303dList.htm.

Table A-2: CWA 303(d) Listed Water Bodies in the SWMP Coverage Area

SWMP COMMUNITY	303(d) LISTED WATER BODY	POLLUTANT/STRESSOR AND POTENTIAL SOURCES
Atascadero/Paso Robles urban fringe, including Templeton, Garden Farms, and Santa Margarita	**Atascadero Creek** Atascadero Creek flows southwest through the City of Atascadero.	**Fecal Coliform** ▪ Source Unknown **Low Dissolved Oxygen** ▪ Source Unknown

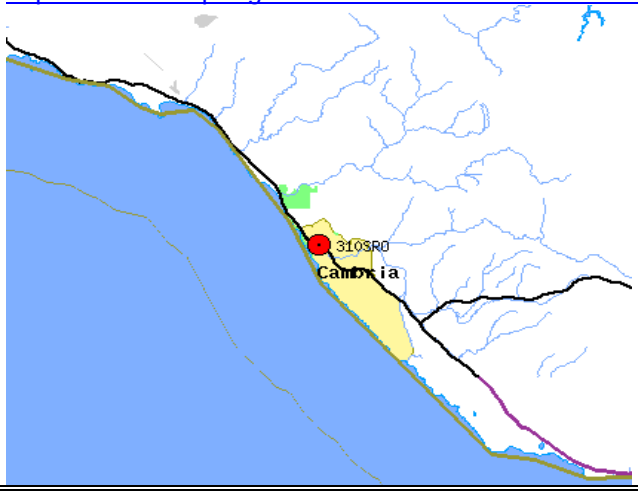
SWMP COMMUNITY	303(d) LISTED WATER BODY	POLLUTANT/STRESSOR AND POTENTIAL SOURCES
Los Osos/Baywood Park	**Los Osos Creek** Los Osos Creek is the major water body in the Los Osos Valley. Los Osos Creek drains the Los Osos and Clark valleys and runs westward to the southern portion of Morro Bay.	**Fecal Coliforms** ▪ Source Unknown **Low Dissolved Oxygen** ▪ Agriculture ▪ Pasture Grazing – Riparian and/or Upland ▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers ▪ Natural Sources **Nutrients** ▪ Agriculture ▪ Irrigated Crop Production ▪ Agriculture – storm runoff ▪ Agricultural Return Flows **Sedimentation/Siltation** ▪ Agriculture ▪ Irrigated Crop Production ▪ Range Grazing – Riparian and/or Upland ▪ Agriculture – storm runoff ▪ Hydromodification ▪ Channelization ▪ Dredging ▪ Habitat Modification ▪ Removal of Riparian Vegetation ▪ Streambank Modification/Destabilization ▪ Channel Erosion ▪ Erosion/Siltation ▪ Natural Sources ▪ Nonpoint Source
Los Osos/Baywood Park	**Morro Bay Estuary** The main water body of concern in the Los Osos area is the federally designated Morro Bay Estuary.	**Metals** ▪ Surface Mining ▪ Nonpoint Source ▪ Boat Discharges/Vessel Wastes **Pathogens** ▪ Range Grazing – Upland ▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers ▪ Septage Disposal ▪ Natural Sources ▪ Nonpoint Source **Sedimentation/Siltation** ▪ Agriculture ▪ Irrigated Crop Production ▪ Construction/Land Development ▪ Resource Extraction ▪ Channelization ▪ Channel Erosion

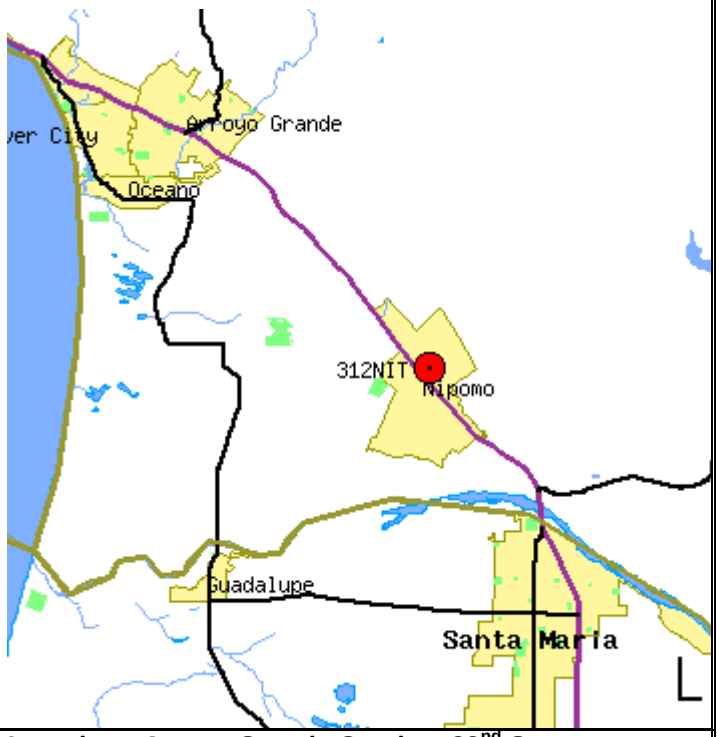
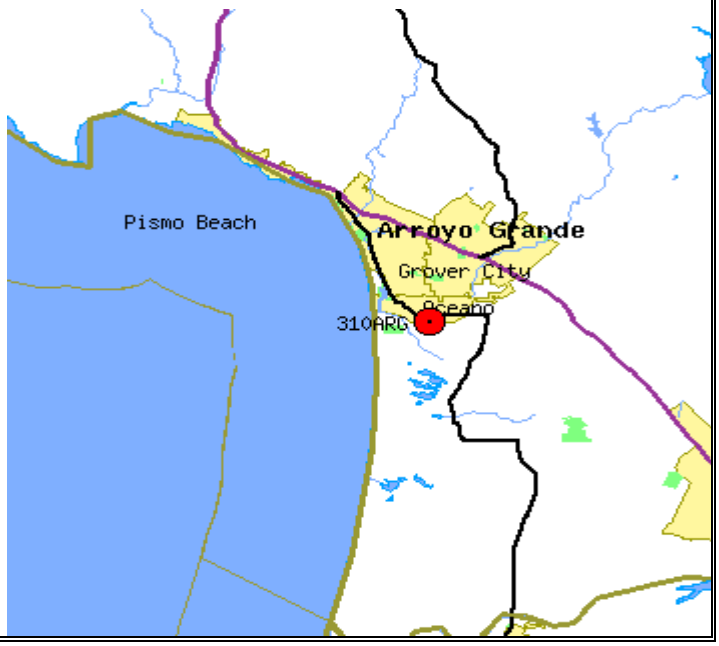
SWMP COMMUNITY	303(d) LISTED WATER BODY	POLLUTANT/STRESSOR AND POTENTIAL SOURCES
San Luis Obispo (urban fringe)	**San Luis Obispo Creek** (below W. Marsh Street). San Luis Obispo Creek originates as a mountain creek near Cuesta pass. The creek then flows from northeast to southeast through San Luis Obispo and enters the Pacific Ocean at Avila Beach. The creek is about 15 miles long and varies in width from 1 to 20 feet. Water levels fluctuate from 1 to 3 inches during the summer to 1 to 2 feet during non-flood winter conditions. The watershed feeding the creek incorporates 84 square miles of the coastal slope of the Santa Lucia Mountains and eleven tributaries.	**Nutrients** ▪ Municipal Point Sources ▪ Agriculture ▪ Irrigated Crop Production ▪ Agriculture – storm runoff **Pathogens** ▪ Source unknown **Priority Organics** ▪ Source Unknown
Nipomo	**Nipomo Creek** Nipomo Creek flows nine miles south through the community of Nipomo to its junction with the Santa Maria River. The watershed for Nipomo Creek encompasses approximately 20 square miles.	**Fecal Coliform** ▪ Agriculture ▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers ▪ Natural Sources
Nipomo	**Santa Maria River Watershed** The Santa Maria River watershed encompasses a drainage area of 1,881 square miles. The river length measures approximately 18 miles from Twitchell Reservoir to the Pacific Ocean. The river serves as a major source of groundwater for the agricultural and domestic users in the Santa Maria Valley.	**Fecal Coliform** ▪ Agriculture ▪ Pasture Grazing – Riparian and/or Upland ▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers ▪ Natural Sources **Nitrate** ▪ Agriculture ▪ Pasture Grazing-Riparian and/or Upland ▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers

SWMP COMMUNITY	303(d) LISTED WATER BODY	POLLUTANT/STRESSOR AND POTENTIAL SOURCES
Atascadero/Paso Robles urban fringe, including Templeton, Garden Farms, and Santa Margarita	**Salinas River, upper confluence of Nacimiento River to Santa Margarita Reservoir** The Salinas River is approximately 150 miles long and runs from the Santa Lucia Mountains northwest to Monterey Bay. Land uses along the Salinas River are largely agricultural.	**Chloride** ▪ Agriculture ▪ Pasture Grazing – Riparian and/or Upland ▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers **Sodium** ▪ Agriculture ▪ Pasture Grazing – Riparian and/or Upland ▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers

The Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) is the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board's regionally scaled water quality monitoring and assessment program. The purpose of the program is to provide scientific information to Regional Board staff and the public to protect, restore, and enhance the quality of the waters of Central California. The Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) provides water quality monitoring data on the internet at http://www.ccamp.org. Table A-3 shows the location of water quality monitoring data and monitoring site locations for water bodies within the SWMP coverage area.

Table A-3: CCAMP Monitoring Data for Water Bodies in the SWMP Coverage Area (where available)

SWMP COMMUNITY	WATER BODY	CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)
Cambria	**Santa Rosa Creek** Water quality in this water body is of particular concern because the creek empties into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Samples out of range for this sample location: fecal coliform, chloride, total dissolved solids, pH, sulfate, and nickel in sediment.	**Location: Santa Rosa Creek at Moonstone Beach** More data at http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310sro/310SRO.htm 

SWMP COMMUNITY	WATER BODY	CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)
Nipomo	**Nipomo Creek** Samples out of range for this sample location: chlorophyll a, fecal coliforms, total coliforms, dissolved oxygen, and oxygen saturation. Overall CCAMP water body assessment for Nipomo Creek: **Cause(s) of Impairment** Nutrients Salinity/TDS/Chlorides Pathogens/Path.Indicators Turbidity **Source(s) of Impairment** Agriculture Natural Sources Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers	**Location: Nipomo Creek at Tefft Street** More data at http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/312nit/312NIT.htm 
Oceano	**Arroyo Grande Creek** Drains Lopez Reservoir and flows southwest. The creek was constructed in 1959 by the Bureau of Reclamation to act as a flood control channel. The creek terminates at the ocean west of Oceano. Samples out of range for this sample location: fecal coliform, total coliform, total dissolved solids, dissolved oxygen, oxygen saturation, pH, and sulfate.	**Location: Arroyo Grande Creek at 22nd Street** **More data at** **http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310arg/310ARG.htm** 

SWMP COMMUNITY	WATER BODY	CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)
Los Osos - Baywood	**Los Osos Creek** Samples out of range for this sample location: fecal coliform, total coliform, conductivity, nitrate as N, nitrate as NO_3, oxygen saturation, pH, and nickel in sediment. Overall CCAMP water body assessment for Los Osos Creek:	**Location: Los Osos Creek at Turri Road** More data at http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310syb/310SYB.htm 

Cause(s) of Impairment
Nutrients
Siltation
Organic Enrichment/Low Do
Habitat Alterations
Pathogens/Path.Indicators
Turbidity
Source(s) of Impairment
Agriculture – Grazing, Storm Runoff
Channel Erosion
Nonpoint Source
Irrigated Crop Production
Erosion/Siltation
Streambank Modification/Destabilization
Land Disposal
Hydromodification
Habitat Modification
Natural Sources

SWMP COMMUNITY	WATER BODY	CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)
Los Osos-Baywood	**Morro Bay Estuary** Arsenic and total DDT in tissue samples were out of range for this sample location. Overall CCAMP water body assessment for Morro Bay: **Cause(s) of Impairment** Pathogens/Path.Indicators Metals Siltation Flow Alteration Nutrients **Source(s) of Impairment** Resource Extraction Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers Agriculture Boat Discharges/Vessel Wastes Municipal Point Sources Range Grazing-Riparian And/Or Upland Irrigated Crop Production Septage Disposal	**Location: Sweet Springs Marsh** More data at http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310_23_00/310_23_00.htm 

SWMP COMMUNITY	WATER BODY	CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)
San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe	**Perfumo Canyon Creek** Samples out of range for this sample location: fecal coliform, total coliform, nitrate as N, nitrate as NO_3, dissolved oxygen, oxygen saturation, and pH.	**Location: Perfumo Creek at Calle Joaquin** More data at: http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310pre/310PRE.htm 

<table>
<tr><th>SWMP COMMUNITY</th><th>WATER BODY</th><th>CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe</td>
<td>San Luis Obispo Creek
Samples out of range for this sample location: fecal coliforms.

Overall CCAMP water body assessment for San Luis Obispo Creek:
<table>
<tr><th>Cause(s) of Impairment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Nutrients</td></tr>
<tr><th>Source(s) of Impairment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Confined Animal Feeding Operations (NPS)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agriculture</td></tr>
<tr><td>Irrigated Crop Production</td></tr>
<tr><td>Intensive Animal Feeding Operations</td></tr>
<tr><td>Range Grazing-Upland</td></tr>
<tr><td>Surface Runoff</td></tr>
<tr><td>Municipal Point Sources</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agriculture-Storm Runoff</td></tr>
<tr><td>Range Grazing-Riparian And/Or Upland</td></tr>
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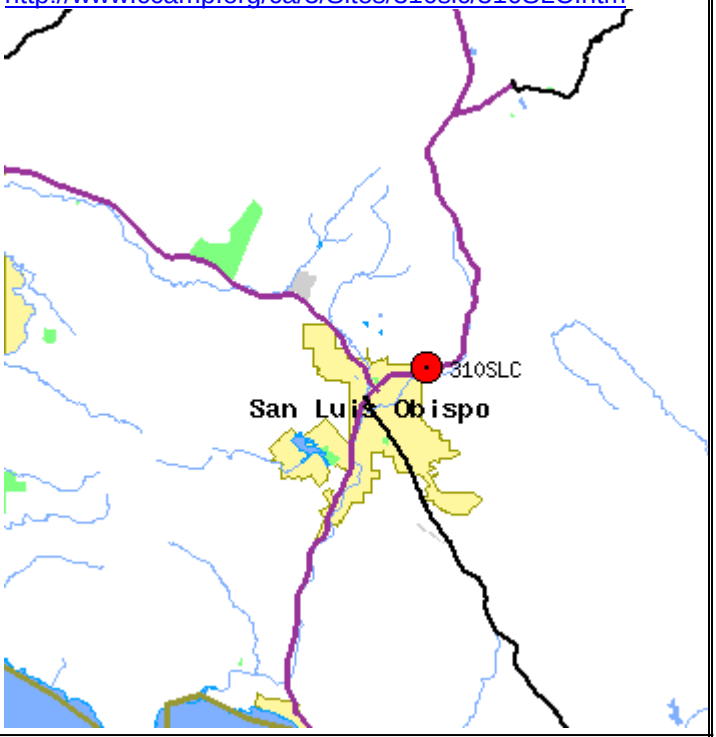
</td>
<td>Location: San Luis Obispo Creek at Cuesta Park
More data at:
http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310slc/310SLC.htm
 
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Region 3 Basin Plan Beneficial Uses Definitions and Abbreviations

Beneficial uses for surface and ground waters are divided into the twenty standard categories listed below.

Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)
Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.

Agricultural Supply (AGR)
Uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.

Industrial Process Supply (PROC)
Uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality (i.e., waters used for manufacturing, food processing, etc.).

Industrial Service Supply (IND)
Uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, or oil well repressurization.

Ground Water Recharge (GWR)
Uses of water for natural or artificial recharge of ground water for purposes of future extraction, maintenance of water quality, or halting of saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers. Ground water recharge includes recharge of surface water underflow.

Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH)
Uses of water for natural or artificial maintenance of surface water quantity or quality (e.g., salinity) which includes a water body that supplies water to a different type of water body, such as, streams that supply reservoirs and lakes, or estuaries; or reservoirs and lakes that supply streams. This includes only immediate upstream water bodies and not their tributaries.

Navigation (NAV)
Uses of water for shipping, travel, or other transportation by private, military, or commercial vessels. This Board interprets NAV as, "Any stream, lake, arm of the sea, or other natural body of water that is actually navigable and that, by itself, or by its connections with other waters, for a period long enough to be of commercial value, is of sufficient capacity to float watercraft for the purposes of commerce, trade, transportation, and including pleasure; or any waters that have been declared navigable by the Congress of the United States" and/or the California State Lands Commission.

Hydropower Generation (POW)
Uses of water for hydropower generation.

Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)
Uses of water for recreational activities involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, white water activities, fishing, or use of natural hot springs.

Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2)
Uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating tide pool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.

Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)
Uses of water for commercial or recreational collection of fish, shellfish, or other organisms including, but not limited to, uses involving organisms intended for human consumption or bait purposes.

Aquaculture (AQUA)
Uses of water for aquaculture or mariculture operations including, but not limited to, propagation, cultivation, maintenance, or harvesting of aquatic plants and animals for human consumption or bait purposes.

Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM)
Uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.

Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD)
Uses of water that support cold water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish or wildlife, including invertebrates.

Inland Saline Water Habitat (SAL)
Uses of water that support inland saline water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic saline habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates. Soda Lake is a saline habitat typical of desert lakes in inland sinks.

Estuarine Habitat (EST)
Uses of water that support estuarine ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of estuarine habitats, vegetation, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g., estuarine mammals, waterfowl, shorebirds). An estuary is generally described as a semi-enclosed body of water having a free connection with the open sea, at least part of the year and within which the seawater is diluted at least seasonally with fresh water drained from the land. Included are water bodies which would naturally fit the definition if not controlled by tide gates or other such devices.

Marine Habitat (MAR)
Uses of water that support marine ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of marine habitats, vegetation such as kelp, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g., marine mammals, shorebirds).

Wildlife Habitat (WILD)
Uses of water that support terrestrial ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.

Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL)
Uses of water that support designated areas or habitats, such as established refuges, parks, sanctuaries, ecological reserves, or Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), where the preservation or enhancement of natural resources requires special protection.

Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)
Uses of water that support habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened, or endangered.

Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)
Uses of water that support habitats necessary for migration or other temporary activities by aquatic organisms, such as anadromous fish.

Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN)
Uses of water that support high quality aquatic habitats suitable for reproduction and early development of fish.

Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL)
Uses of water that support habitats suitable for the collection of filter-feeding shellfish (e.g., clams, oysters, and mussels) for human consumption, commercial, or sport purposes. This includes waters that have in the past, or may in the future, contain significant shellfisheries.

The Beneficial Uses of the CWA 303(d) Listed Water Bodies in the SWMP coverage area are shown in the Table A-4 below.

Table A-4: Beneficial Uses of the Water Bodies in the SWMP Coverage Area, From the RWQCB Basin Plan, September 8, 1994, Inland Surface Waters

SALINAS HYDROLOGIC UNIT																						
Waterbody Names	**MUN**	**AGR**	**PRO**	**IND**	**GWR**	**REC1**	**REC2**	**WILD**	**COLD**	**WARM**	**MIGR**	**SPWN**	**BIOL**	**RARE**	**EST**	**FRESH**	**NAV**	**POW**	**COMM**	**AQUA**	**SAL**	**SHELL**
Salinas R.,Nacimiento R.-S. Margarita Res.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					X			
Atascadero Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X		X					X			
ESTERO BAY HYDROLOGIC UNIT																						
Santa Rosa Creek Estuary					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X
Santa Rosa Creek	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X			
Morro Bay Estuary				X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X
Los Osos Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X			
S.L.O.Crk. above W. Marsh St.	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					X			
S.L.O.Crk. below W. Marsh St.	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			
Froom Creek	X					X	X	X						X					X			
San Luis Obispo Creek, east fork	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X					X			
Prefumo Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X			X			
Arroyo Grande Creek Estuary					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X			X
Arroyo Grande Creek, downstream	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X			
Oceano Lagoon						X	X	X		X		X	X	X					X			
Meadow Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X	X				X	X					X			
SANTA MARIA HYDROLOGIC UNIT																						
Santa Maria River	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X			

General Water Quality Issues in the SWMP Watersheds, From the RWQCB Central Coast Region 3 Watershed Management Initiative, January 2002 and Salinas River Watershed Management Action Plan, October 1999.

Nitrates

"Increasing nitrate concentrations are a growing problem in the Salinas River Basin, Los Osos Creek Basin, the Santa Maria Valley, and near Arroyo Grande. Surface water problems are less frequently evident, although bacteriological contamination of coastal waters has been a problem in Morro Bay. Eutrophication occurs in the Salinas River below Spreckels and in the lower reaches of San Luis Obispo Creek."

Upper Salinas River Watershed

"The upper Salinas watershed begins in the La Panza Range, southeast of Santa Margarita Lake and extends northwestward past the confluences of the Nacimiento and San Antonio Rivers to where the river narrows near the town of Bradley. The main subwatersheds of the upper Salinas River include the drainages of the Estrella, Nacimiento and San Antonio Rivers. The upper Salinas overlies the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and lies mostly in San Luis Obispo County. Agriculture is the

primary land use within the upper Salinas watershed. Grazing, pasturelands and dry land farming have historically been the dominant land use in the upper Salinas watershed, but vineyards and wineries are becoming increasingly economically important. The impacts of grazing and vineyard development have not been well quantified. However, it is well known that grazing activities have historically altered waterways through the trampling and destruction of the riparian corridor. Urban development is occurring in the corridor along the Salinas River and Highway 101, particularly in the communities of Santa Margarita, Atascadero, Templeton and Paso Robles. Outlying suburban areas are being subdivided into one to five acre ranchettes. The population of north San Luis Obispo County is projected to increase from approximately 74,000 in 1994 to 104,650 by 2015. The increase in impervious surface area related to development and the encroachment of buildings in floodplains has increased the amount of water in the creeks, resulting in increased erosion and risk of flooding."

"Other land uses in the upper Salinas watershed include recreational uses of the Nacimiento and San Antonio reservoirs, and military uses at Camp Roberts and Fort Hunter Liggett. Gravel and sand mining are increasing in the area. Gravel mining can have significant impacts on water."

Morro Bay Watershed

"The primary water quality concerns confronting Morro Bay are sedimentation, nutrient enrichment, bacterial contamination, and heavy metals. Several related problems, including habitat loss and degradation, and excessive water diversion exacerbate these water quality concerns."

"Morro Bay is one of 28 estuaries participating in the EPA funded National Estuary Program (NEP), which provided funding to develop and implement a watershed plan to address these problems. Priority problems identified by the Morro Bay NEP include: sedimentation, bacterial concentrations, nutrient concentrations, fresh water reductions, heavy metal and toxics concentrations, and habitat loss."

"Listed below are water quality issues in the Morro Bay watershed:

- Sedimentation and erosion control: Sedimentation has resulted in the loss of 25% of the tidal capacity of the bay in the last century, and is considered by many as the most serious problem confronting the bay.
- Pathogens: Bacterial contamination in Morro Bay has increased to a point where many of the shellfish growing beds are no longer viable. Bacterial levels exceed standards for shellfish growing in half of the sampled locations in the shellfish beds, and often exceed county and state limits for body contact recreation. The predominant sources of bacteria include failing septic systems, agricultural sources, recreational boaters, and urban runoff.
- Nutrient Enrichment: Groundwater nitrate levels in Los Osos and Chorro Creek basins are elevated, sometimes in excess of drinking water standards. Nitrates and

phosphates in surface water contribute to growth of nuisance algae and decreased dissolved oxygen levels in violation of Basin Plan water quality objectives. Sources include septic systems, fertilizers, urban runoff and animal waste.

- Heavy metals in sediments: Abandoned mines in the upper watershed bring sediments high in chromium, nickel and other metals into Morro Bay."

San Luis Obispo Creek Watershed

"The San Luis Obispo Creek Watershed encompasses the City of San Luis Obispo and extends to the Pacific Ocean near Avila Beach. The water quality problems facing this watershed include discharges associated with land development, hydromodification and agricultural land practices. Beneficial uses threatened or impaired by this water quality degradation include water contact and non-contact recreation, wildlife habitat, fish habitat and fish migration."

Santa Maria River Watershed

"The Santa Maria River watershed is located in southern San Luis Obispo County and northern Santa Barbara County. The Santa Maria River watershed includes all areas tributary to the Cuyama River, Sisquoc River, and Santa Maria River. At 1,880 square miles (1.2 Million Acres) the Santa Maria River and its tributaries drain one of the larger coastal basins of California. Priority problems in the Santa Maria River watershed include nitrate contamination of groundwater, sedimentation, and habitat loss."

Mapping of Jurisdictional Areas

The management area assessment revealed that most of the development in each community occurred within the boundaries of urban and village reserve lines (URLs and VRLs). The County General Plan and Area Plans have established URLs and VRLs for each of the regulated communities. The reserve lines represent the twenty-year planning and growth boundary for each community and represent areas of higher density within a community. Outlying area were largely agricultural or rural residential in nature. The County therefore proposes that the SWMP jurisdictional boundaries be drawn at the URL or VRL of a particular community. Boundary maps for each of the regulated communities follow.

Paso Robles

Cambria

Templeton

Atascadero

Garden Farms

Santa Margarita

Los Osos/Baywood Park

San Luis Obispo

Oceano

Nipomo

N

0 1 2 3 4

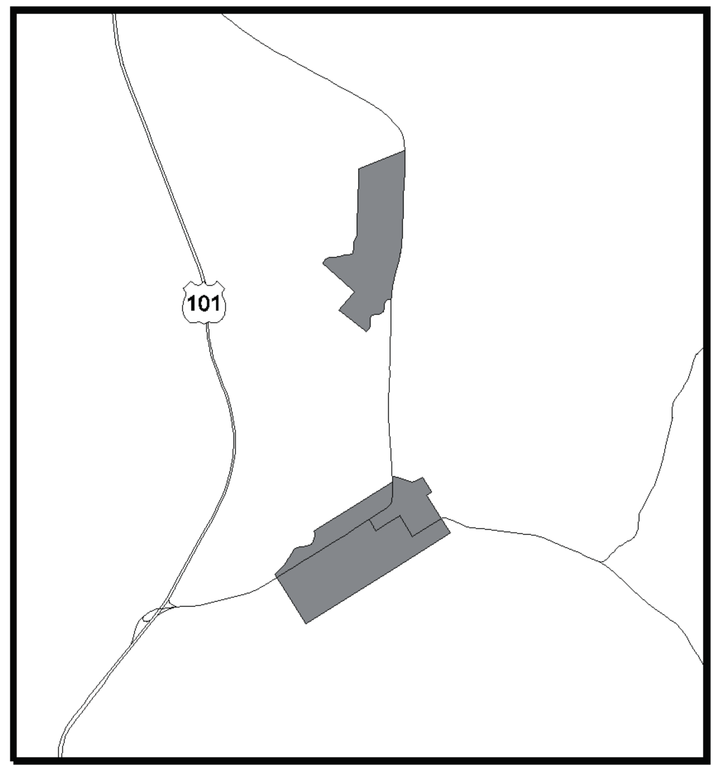
Miles

URL/VRL

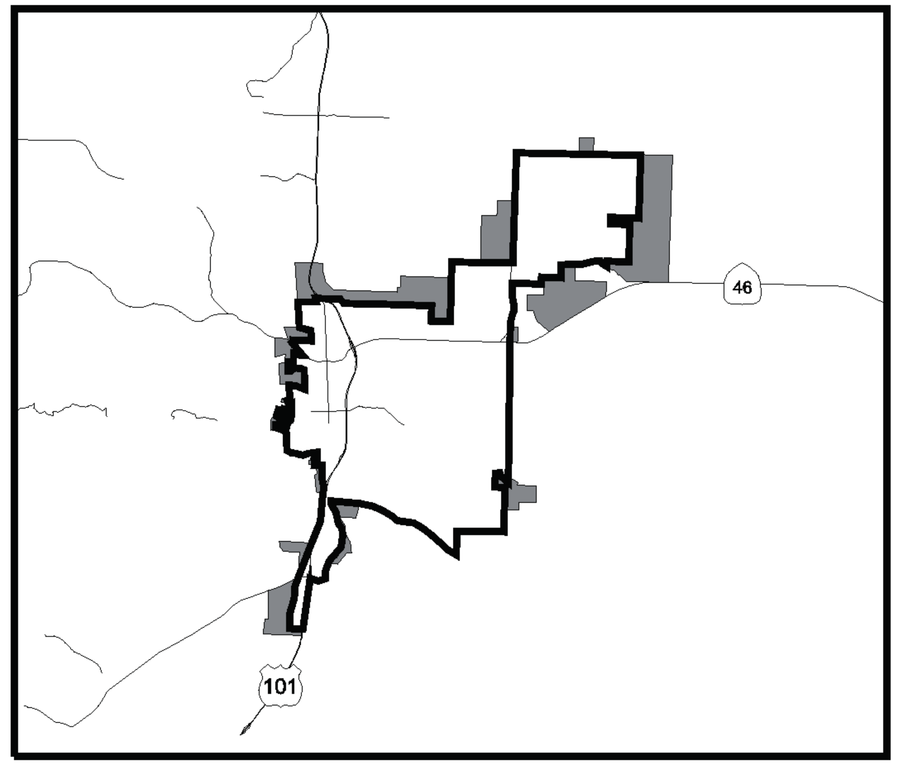
City Limit

San Luis Obispo County
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Phase II
Stormwater Management Program

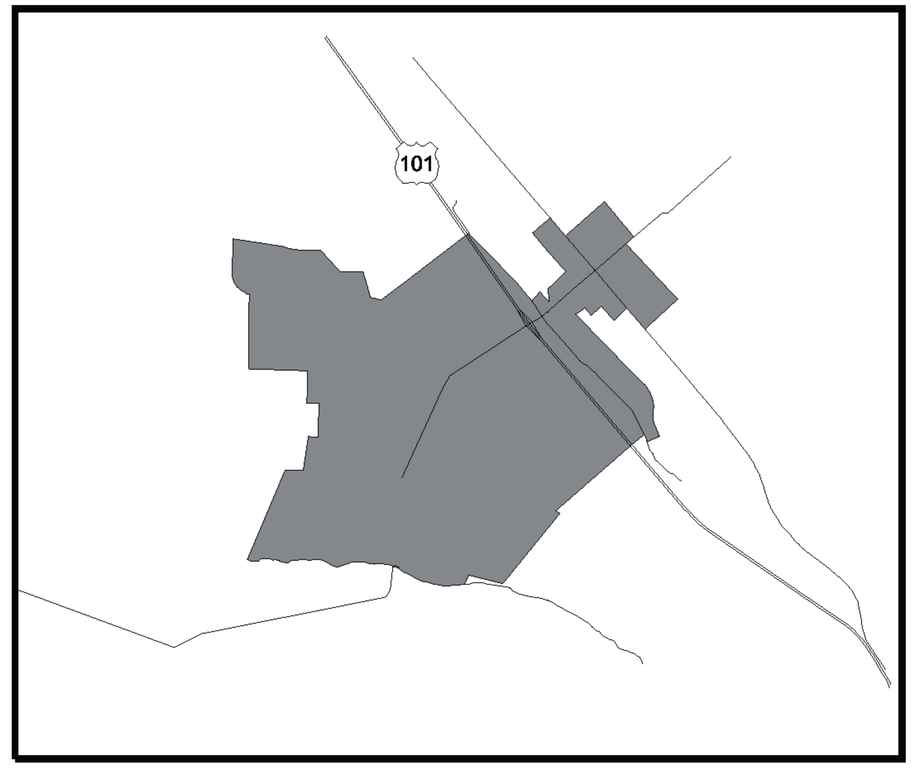
Urban Reserve Line/Village Reserve Line Locations



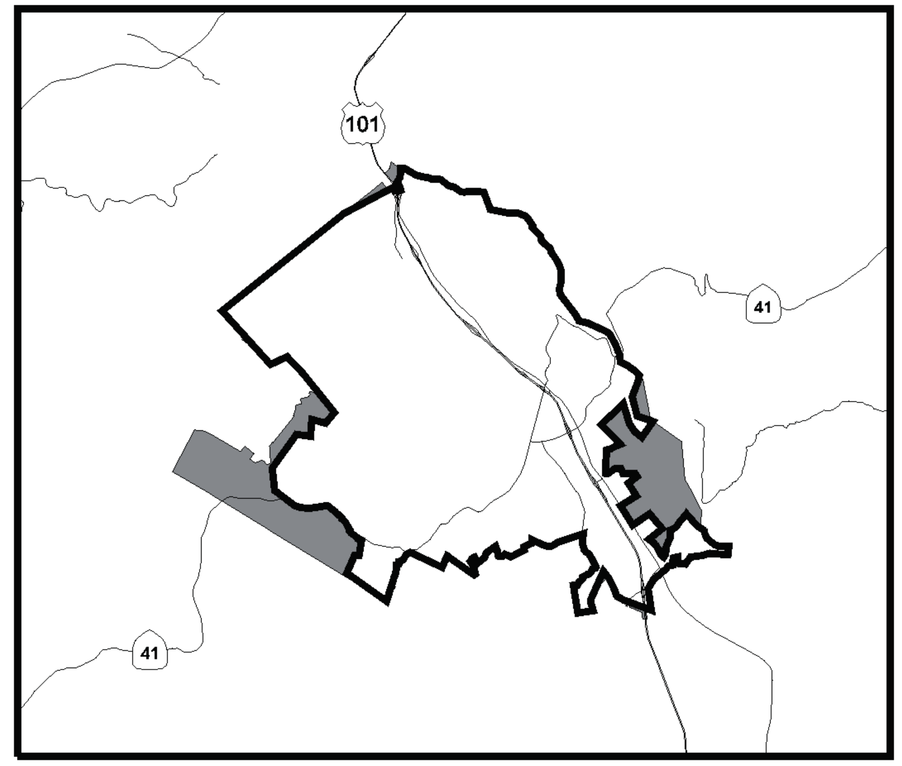
Santa Margarita and Garden Farms



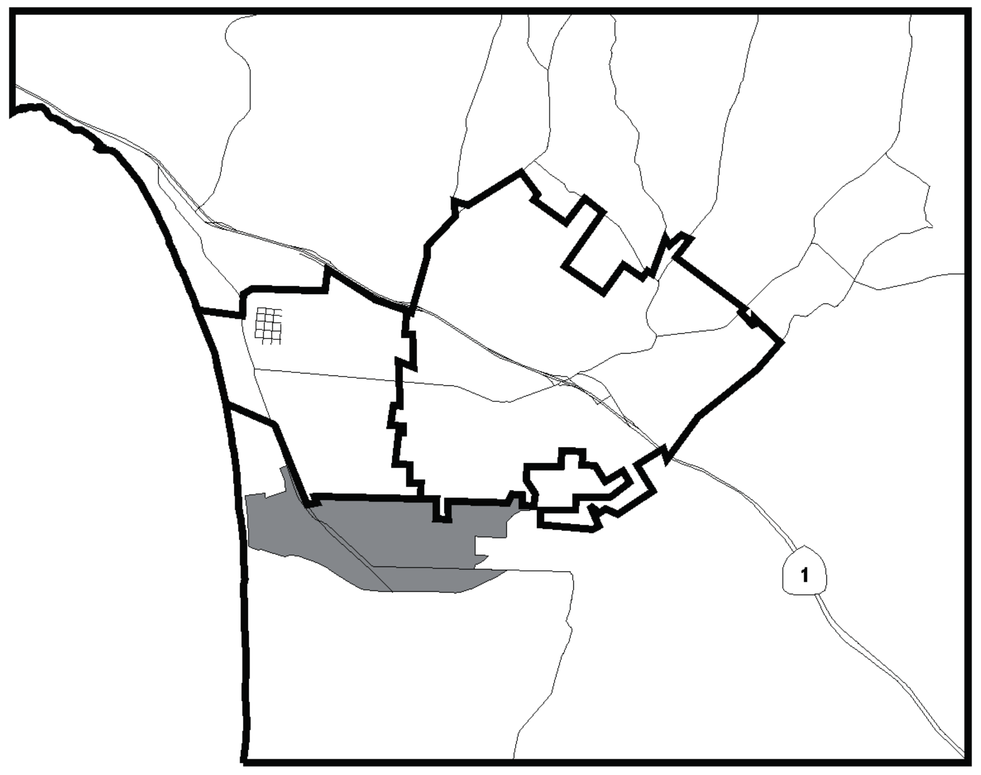
Paso Robles



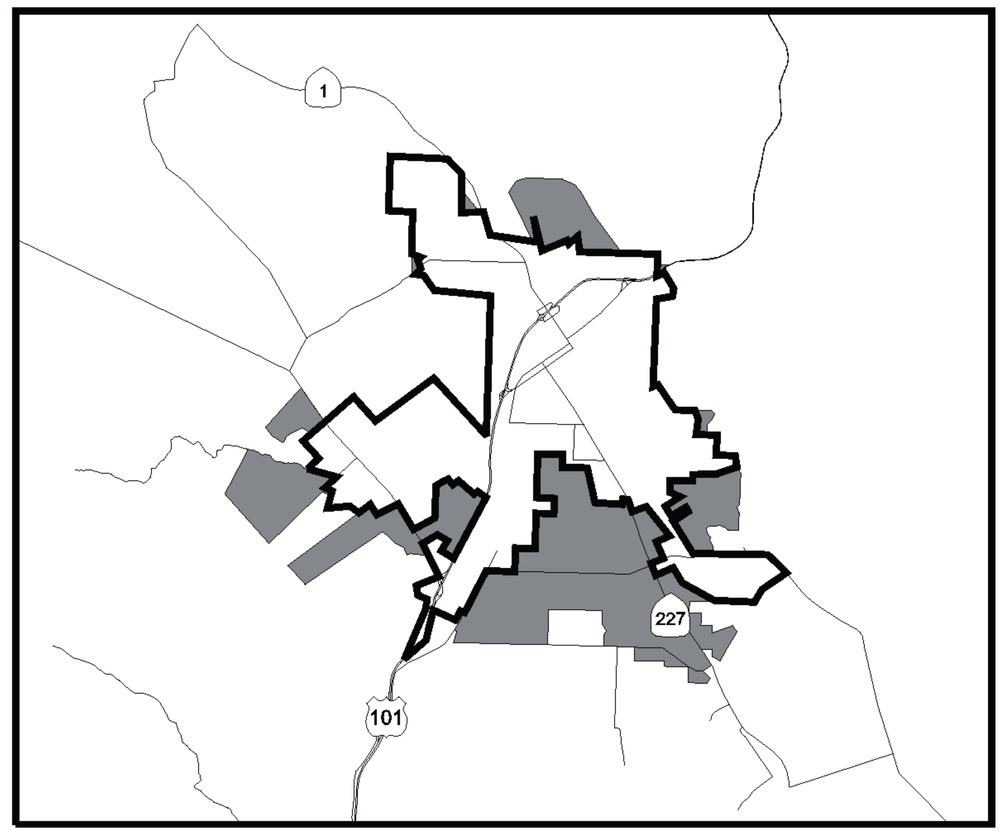
Nipomo



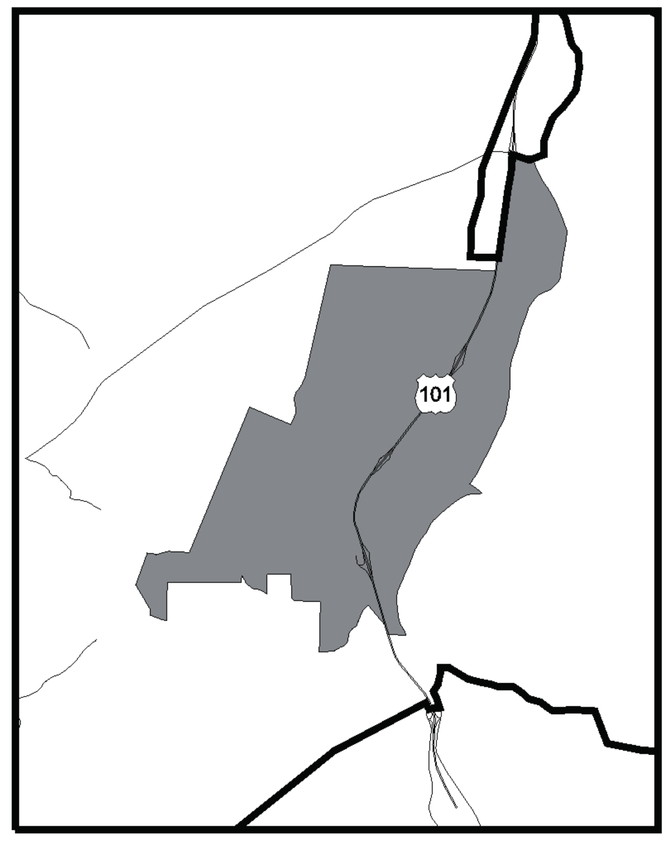
Atascadero



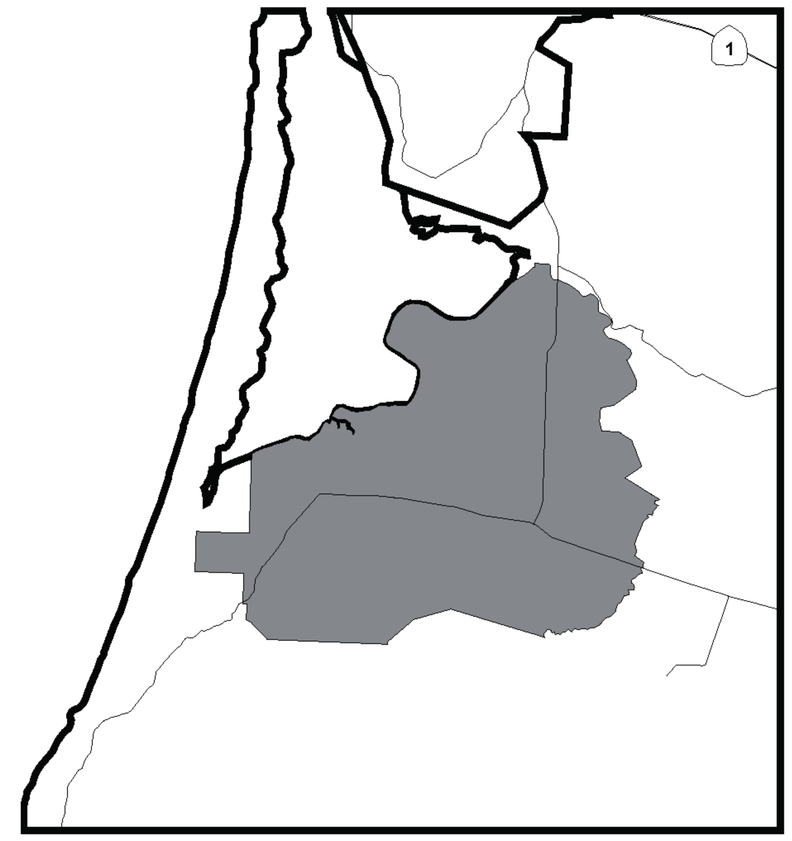
Oceano



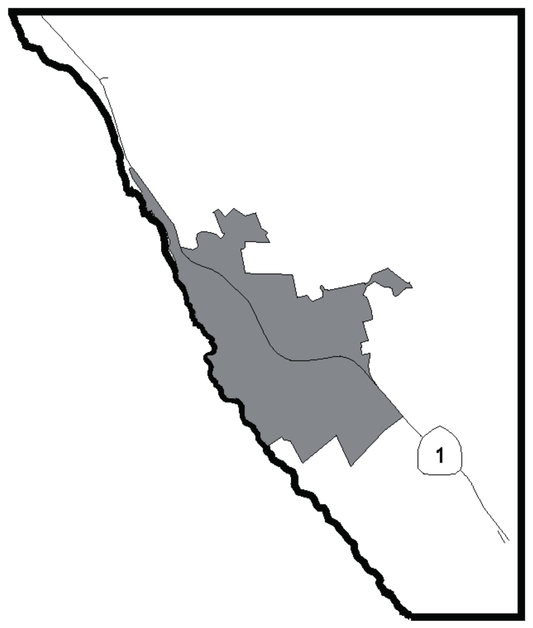
San Luis Obispo



Templeton



Los Osos/Baywood Park



Cambria

N

No Scale

URL/VRL

City Limit

San Luis Obispo County
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Phase II
Stormwater Management Program

Urban Reserve Line/Village Reserve Line Locations

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING

Mapping & Graphics Section

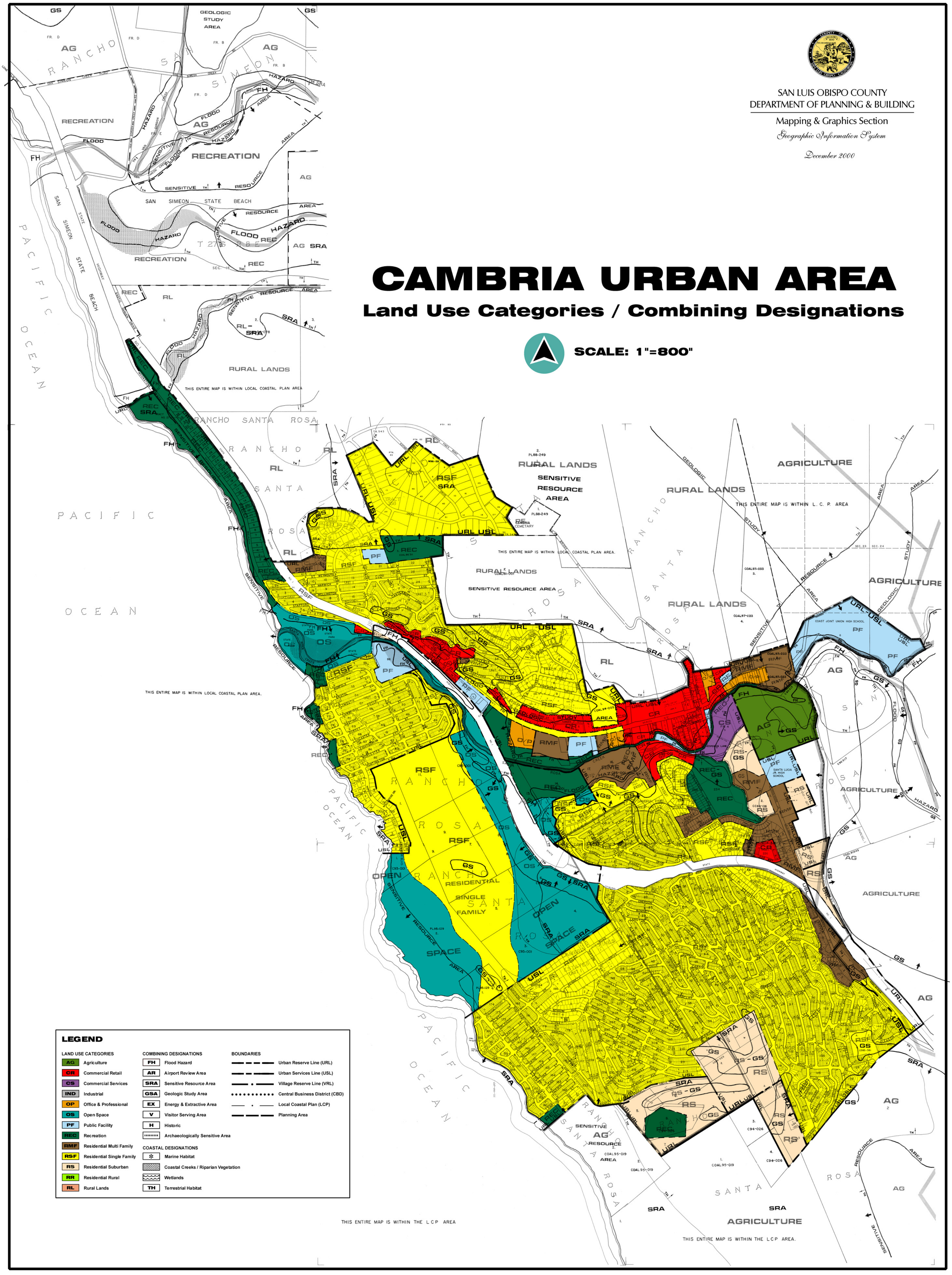
Geographic Information System

December 2000

CAMBRIA URBAN AREA

Land Use Categories / Combining Designations

SCALE: 1"=800"



LEGEND

LAND USE CATEGORIES		COMBINING DESIGNATIONS		BOUNDARIES	
AG	Agriculture	FH	Flood Hazard	— — — —	Urban Reserve Line (URL)
CR	Commercial Retail	AR	Airport Review Area	— — — —	Urban Services Line (USL)
CS	Commercial Services	SRA	Sensitive Resource Area	— • —	Village Reserve Line (VRL)
IND	Industrial	GSA	Geologic Study Area	• • • • • •	Central Business District (CBD)
OP	Office & Professional	EX	Energy & Extractive Area	— • —	Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
OS	Open Space	V	Visitor Serving Area	— — — —	Planning Area
PF	Public Facility	H	Historic		
REC	Recreation		Archaeologically Sensitive Area		
RMF	Residential Multi Family	COASTAL DESIGNATIONS			
RSF	Residential Single Family	*	Marine Habitat		
RS	Residential Suburban		Coastal Creeks / Riparian Vegetation		
RR	Residential Rural		Wetlands		
RL	Rural Lands	TH	Terrestrial Habitat		

LEGEND

BOUNDARIES
- Assessor Parcel
- Central Business District
- Urban Service Line
- Urban Reserve Line

LAND USE CATEGORY
- Agriculture
- Commercial Retail
- Commercial Services
- Industrial
- Office & Professional
- Open Space
- Public Facility
- Recreation
- Residential Multi Family
- Residential Single Family
- Residential Suburban
- Residential Rural
- Rural Lands
- Whitehole

800 0 800 1600 Feet

LOS OSOS URBAN AREA

LAND USE CATEGORIES

With Urban Reserve, Urban Service and Central Business District Lines

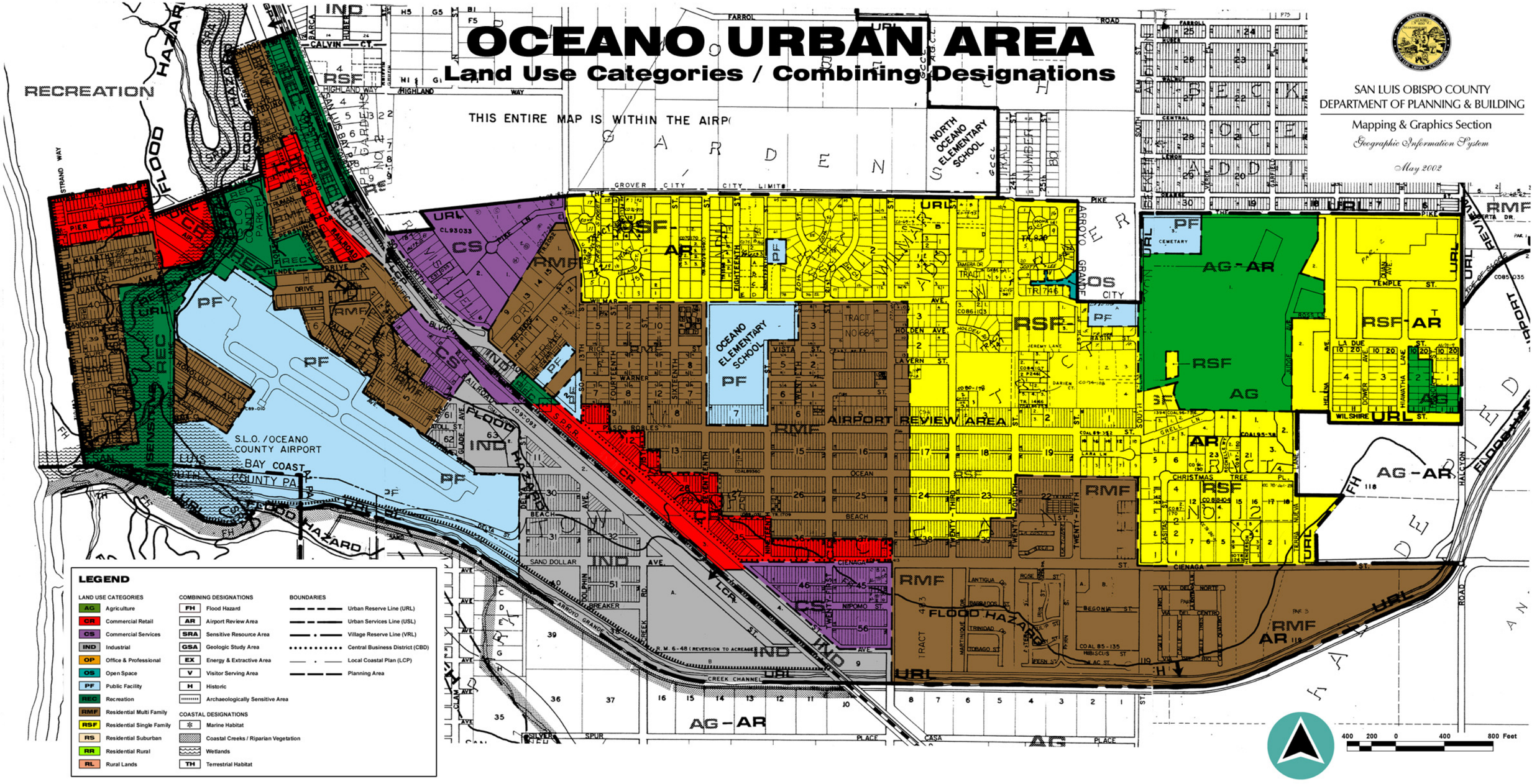
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING
Mapping & Graphics Section
Geographic Information System

OCEANO URBAN AREA

Land Use Categories / Combining Designations

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING
Mapping & Graphics Section
Geographic Information System

May 2002



LEGEND

LAND USE CATEGORIES

- AG Agriculture
- CR Commercial Retail
- CS Commercial Services
- IND Industrial
- OP Office & Professional
- OS Open Space
- PF Public Facility
- REC Recreation
- RMF Residential Multi Family
- RSF Residential Single Family
- RS Residential Suburban
- RR Residential Rural
- RL Rural Lands

COMBINING DESIGNATIONS

- FH Flood Hazard
- AR Airport Review Area
- SRA Sensitive Resource Area
- GSA Geologic Study Area
- EX Energy & Extractive Area
- V Visitor Serving Area
- H Historic
- Archaeologically Sensitive Area

COASTAL DESIGNATIONS

- Marine Habitat
- Coastal Creeks / Riparian Vegetation
- Wetlands
- TH Terrestrial Habitat

BOUNDARIES

- Urban Reserve Line (URL)
- Urban Services Line (USL)
- Village Reserve Line (VRL)
- Central Business District (CBD)
- Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
- Planning Area

NIPOMO URBAN AREA

Land Use Categories / Combining Designations

SCALE: 1"=800'

LEGEND

LAND USE CATEGORIES

- AG — Agriculture
- CR — Commercial Retail
- CS — Commercial Services
- IND — Industrial
- OP — Office & Professional
- OS — Open Space
- PF — Public Facility
- REC — Recreation
- RMF — Residential Multi Family
- RSF — Residential Single Family
- RS — Residential Suburban
- RR — Residential Rural
- RL — Rural Lands

COMBINING DESIGNATIONS

- FH — Flood Hazard
- AR — Airport Review Area
- SRA — Sensitive Resource Area
- GSA — Geologic Study Area
- EX — Energy & Extractive Area
- V — Visitor Serving Area
- H — Historic
- Archaeologically Sensitive Area

COASTAL DESIGNATIONS

- Marine Habitat
- Coastal Creeks / Riparian Vegetation
- Wetlands
- TH — Terrestrial Habitat

BOUNDARIES

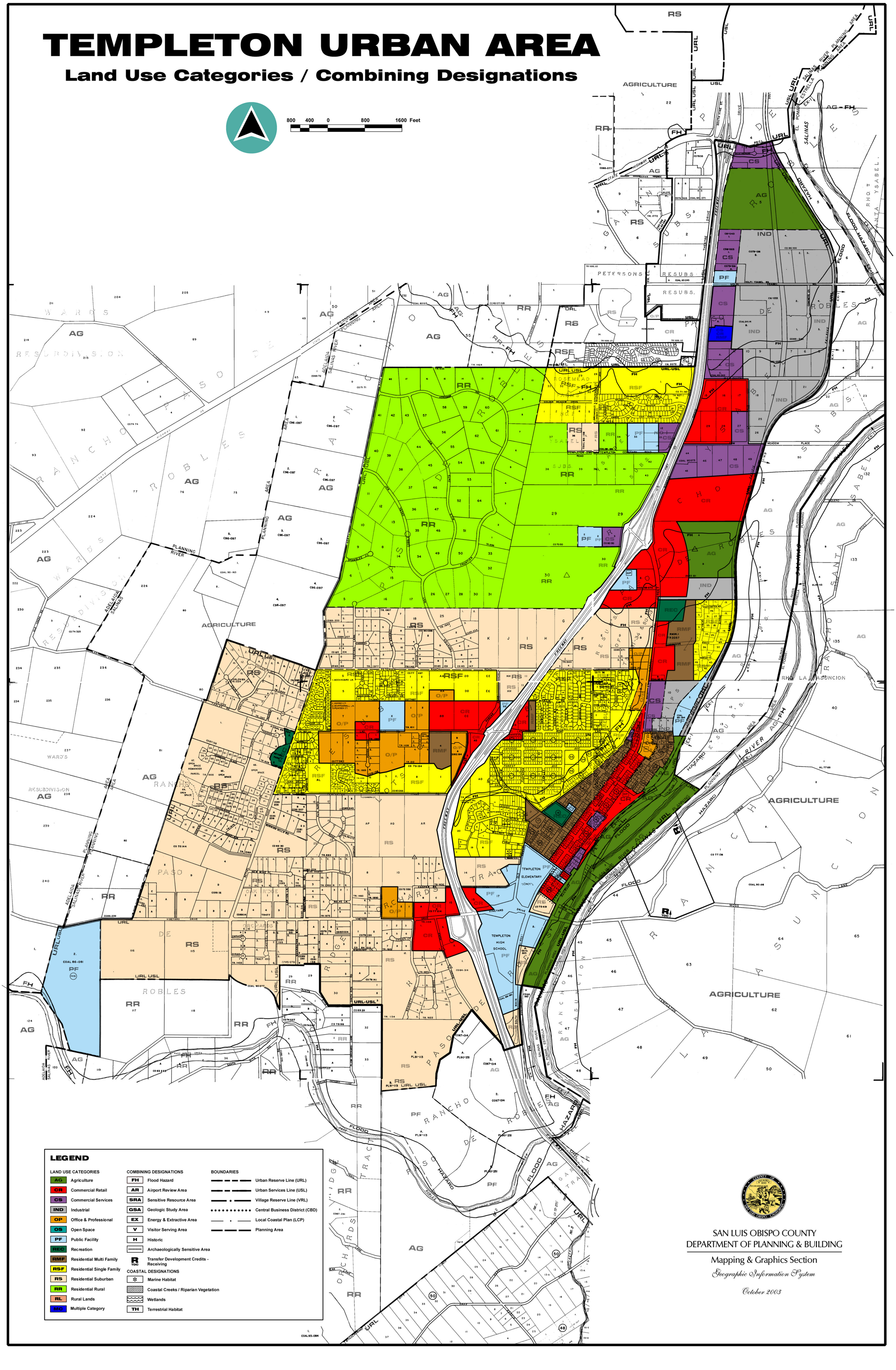
- Urban Reserve Line (URL)
- Urban Services Line (USL)
- Village Reserve Line (VRL)
- Central Business District (CBD)
- Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
- Planning Area

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING
Mapping & Graphics Section
Geographic Information System
December 2000

TEMPLETON URBAN AREA

Land Use Categories / Combining Designations

800 400 0 800 1600 Feet



LEGEND

LAND USE CATEGORIES

- AG — Agriculture
- CR — Commercial Retail
- CS — Commercial Services
- IND — Industrial
- OP — Office & Professional
- OS — Open Space
- PF — Public Facility
- REC — Recreation
- RMF — Residential Multi Family
- RSF — Residential Single Family
- RS — Residential Suburban
- RR — Residential Rural
- RL — Rural Lands
- MC — Multiple Category

COMBINING DESIGNATIONS

- FH — Flood Hazard
- AR — Airport Review Area
- SRA — Sensitive Resource Area
- GSA — Geologic Study Area
- EX — Energy & Extractive Area
- V — Visitor Serving Area
- H — Historic
- Archaeologically Sensitive Area
- R TDC — Transfer Development Credits - Receiving

COASTAL DESIGNATIONS

- Marine Habitat
- Coastal Creeks / Riparian Vegetation
- Wetlands
- TH — Terrestrial Habitat

BOUNDARIES

- Urban Reserve Line (URL)
- Urban Services Line (USL)
- Village Reserve Line (VRL)
- Central Business District (CBD)
- Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
- Planning Area

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING

Mapping & Graphics Section

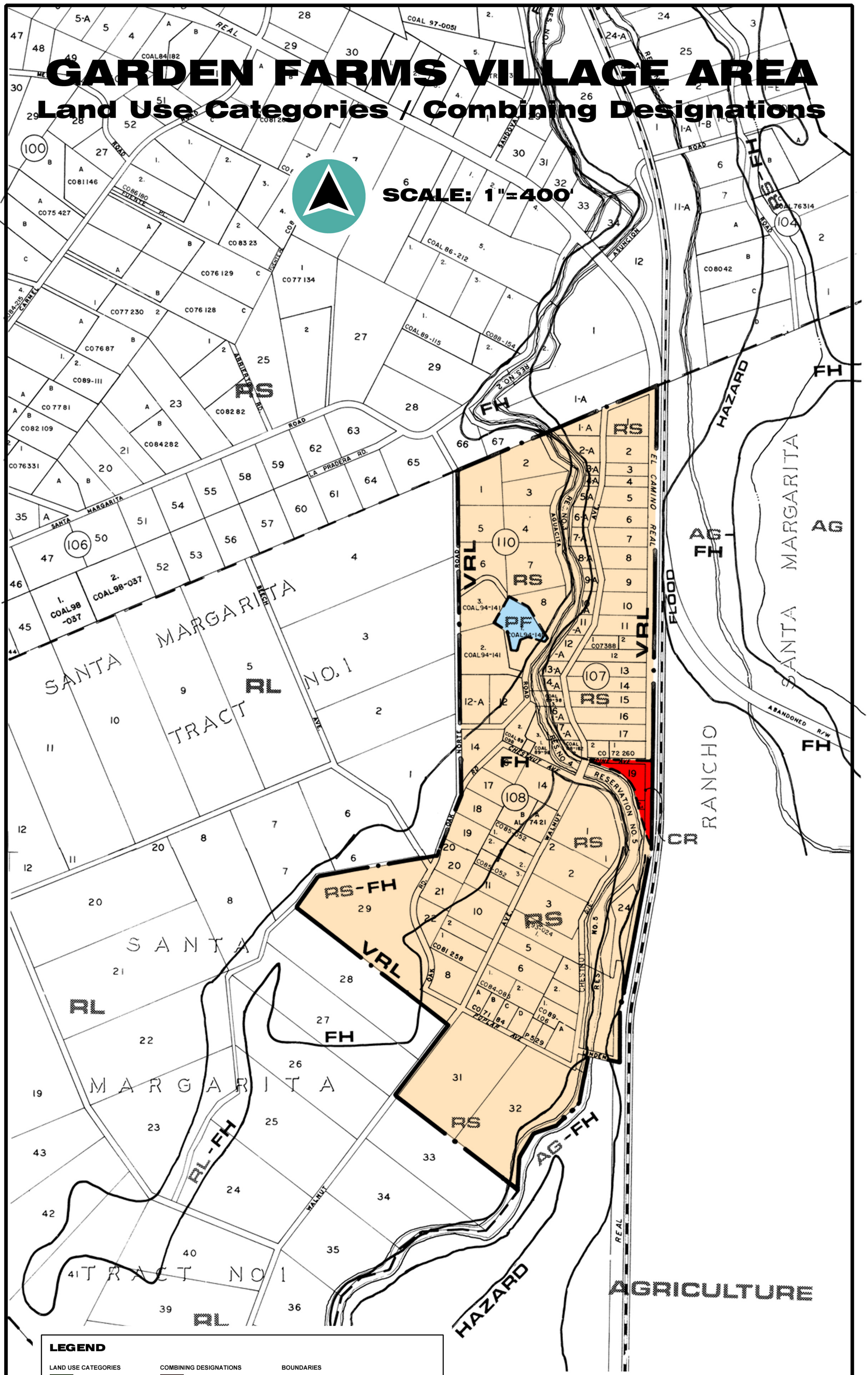
Geographic Information System

October 2003

GARDEN FARMS VILLAGE AREA

Land Use Categories / Combining Designations

SCALE: 1"=400'



LEGEND

LAND USE CATEGORIES

- AG Agriculture
- CR Commercial Retail
- CS Commercial Services
- IND Industrial
- OP Office & Professional
- OS Open Space
- PF Public Facility
- REC Recreation
- RMF Residential Multi Family
- RSF Residential Single Family
- RS Residential Suburban
- RR Residential Rural
- RL Rural Lands

COMBINING DESIGNATIONS

- FH Flood Hazard
- AR Airport Review Area
- SRA Sensitive Resource Area
- GSA Geologic Study Area
- EX Energy & Extractive Area
- V Visitor Serving Area
- H Historic
- Archaeologically Sensitive Area

COASTAL DESIGNATIONS

- Marine Habitat
- Coastal Creeks / Riparian Vegetation
- Wetlands
- TH Terrestrial Habitat

BOUNDARIES

- Urban Reserve Line (URL)
- Urban Services Line (USL)
- Village Reserve Line (VRL)
- Central Business District (CBD)
- Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
- Planning Area

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING

Mapping & Graphics Section

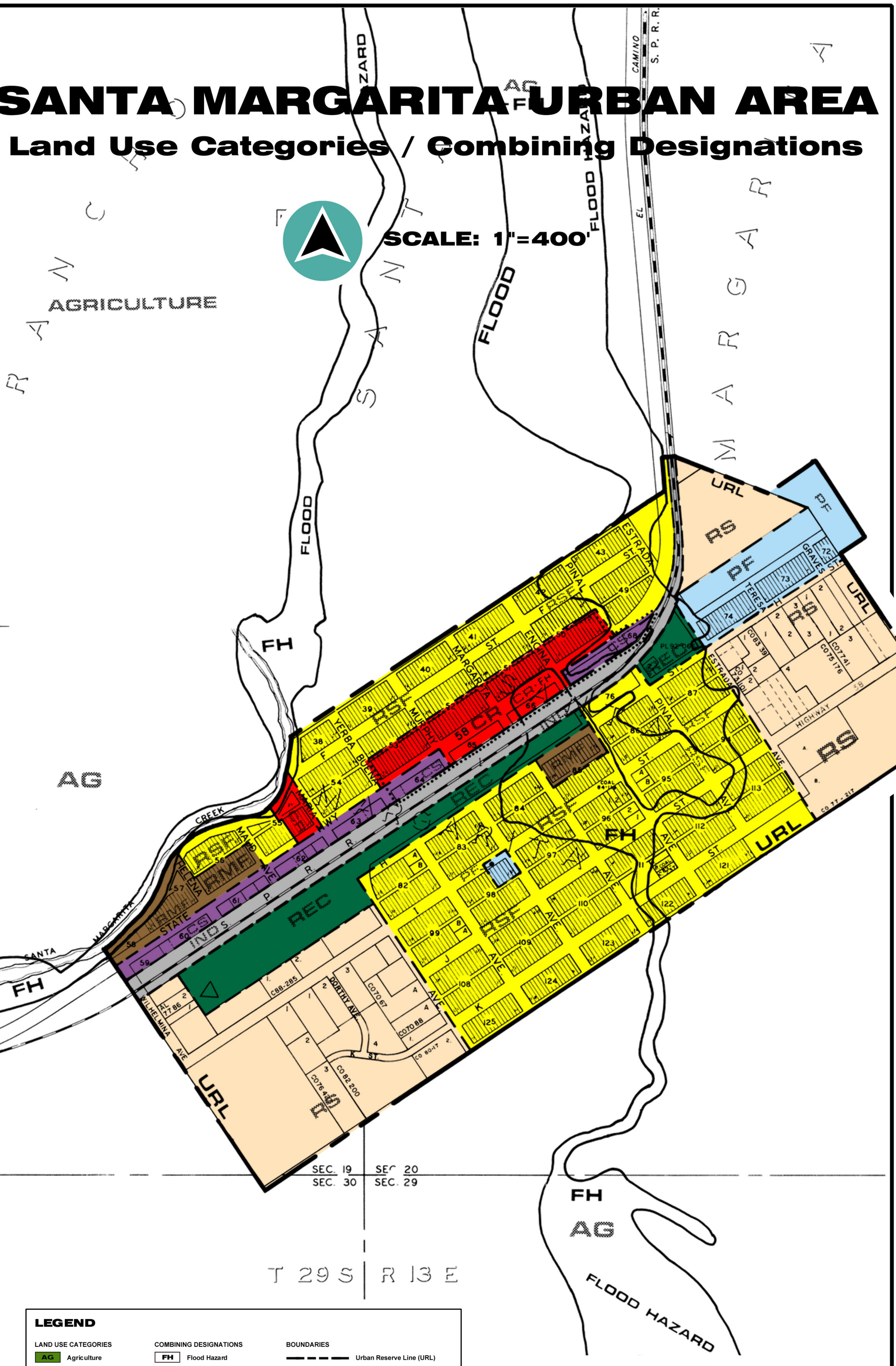
Geographic Information System

December 2000

SANTA MARGARITA URBAN AREA

Land Use Categories / Combining Designations

SCALE: 1"=400'



LEGEND

LAND USE CATEGORIES

- AG — Agriculture
- CR — Commercial Retail
- CS — Commercial Services
- IND — Industrial
- OP — Office & Professional
- OS — Open Space
- PF — Public Facility
- REC — Recreation
- RMF — Residential Multi Family
- RSF — Residential Single Family
- RS — Residential Suburban
- RR — Residential Rural
- RL — Rural Lands

COMBINING DESIGNATIONS

- FH — Flood Hazard
- AR — Airport Review Area
- SRA — Sensitive Resource Area
- GSA — Geologic Study Area
- EX — Energy & Extractive Area
- V — Visitor Serving Area
- H — Historic
- Archaeologically Sensitive Area

COASTAL DESIGNATIONS

- Marine Habitat
- Coastal Creeks / Riparian Vegetation
- Wetlands
- TH — Terrestrial Habitat

BOUNDARIES

- Urban Reserve Line (URL)
- Urban Services Line (USL)
- Village Reserve Line (VRL)
- Central Business District (CBD)
- Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
- Planning Area

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING

Mapping & Graphics Section

Geographic Information System

December 2000

Atascadero--El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), CA Urbanized Area

Storm Water Entities as Defined by the 2000 Census

El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)

Templeton

Atascadero

Morro Bay

SAN LUIS OBISPO CO

2000 Census Urbanized Areas

- Atascadero--El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), CA

- Municipal Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Major Waterbodies
- Roads

SOURCE:
US Census Bureau TIGER data, 2000 Census

PROJECTION:
State Plane Coordinate System - California IV
Horizontal datum - NAD83

MAP DESIGN:
August 21, 2002

0 1 2 Miles

0 2 Kilometers

San Luis Obispo, CA
Urbanized Area
Storm Water Entities as Defined by the 2000 Census

SAN LUIS OBISPO CO

San Luis Obispo

2000 Census Urbanized Areas

- San Luis Obispo, CA

- Municipal Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Major Waterbodies
- Roads

SOURCE:
US Census Bureau TIGER data, 2000 Census

PROJECTION:
State Plane Coordinate System - California IV
Horizontal datum - NAD83

MAP DESIGN:
August 21, 2002

0 0.5 1 Miles

0 1 Kilometers

Appendix B: Existing Water Quality Activities Related to Storm Water: Non-profit Organizations and Other Agencies

A number of Federal, State and local agencies and non-profit organizations are currently involved in water quality activities related to storm water in San Luis Obispo County. The majority of the existing programs deal with education, volunteer activities, and municipal operations. For example, organizations such as the San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority and the Museum of Natural History at Morro Bay State Park are involved in public education and outreach activities including education about coastal resources, native plants, pollution reduction, and the effects of household activities. In addition, the Land Conservancy's SLO Creek Monitors and Cleanup programs include public participation and involvement.

The following table provides details about water quality programs and activities related to storm water that currently exist in San Luis Obispo County. The County anticipates working closely with many of these organizations and agencies throughout SWMP implementation.

Existing Water Quality Programs and Activities Related to Storm Water: Non-profit Organizations and Other Agencies

ORGANIATION/ AGENCY	PROGRAM	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE
Army Corp of Engineers	Clean Water Act Section 404 regulates activities involving filling of waters of the U.S. and requires water quality certification from the RWQCB, which in turn regulates pollutant discharge and erosion during and after project construction.	4,5
California Coastal Commission	The Plan for Controlling Polluted Runoff (Coastal CPR Plan) outlines the Commission's authority to address polluted runoff and identifies actions, with timelines and milestones, to achieve the Commission's objective to reduce polluted runoff.	1
California Coastal Commission	The California Coastal Management Plan (CCMP) states, "For California's extensive coast, resource management and conservation means minimizing the impact of port and residential development, oil transportation, and runoff pollution. To deal with coastal problems, the program oversees almost all activities on the coast, from adding a deck to a private home to building a new refinery." The Commission also reviews Local Coastal Plans and coastal development permits	4,5
California Coastal Commission	Procedural Guidance Manual: Addressing Polluted Runoff in the California Coastal Zone. This manual deals with implementing an overall strategy to reduce polluted runoff to coastal waters.	2
California Coastal Commission	Watershed Analysis Tool for Environmental Review (WATER) is an internet-accessible analytical tool for managing polluted runoff across political boundaries.	2

ORGANIATION/ AGENCY	PROGRAM	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE
California Department of Fish and Game	Department of Fish and Game Code Section 1600 regulates activities such as grading, filling, and dredging in state waters and stream beds to control erosion and the discharge of sediment and other pollutants into streams.	4,5,6
California Department of Transportation	The Caltrans Statewide SWMP outlines how Caltrans will identify and implement BMPs, incorporate storm water quality management into design, construction and maintenance activities, provide information on storm water quality management to staff, contractors and the public and manage, monitor, evaluate and report on storm water programs.	1,2,3,4,5,6
California Department of Transportation	The Water Quality Planning Tool uses applicable water quality standards while developing strategies for achieving regulatory compliance with storm water permits. It provides pollutant and sediment controls on Caltrans facilities flowing to receiving waters of the State.	6
California Department of Transportation	District 5 Regional Work Plans, Caltrans Statewide NPDES permit Order No. 99-06-DWQ and NPDES No. CA S000003 are part of District 5's participation in the Caltrans statewide storm water program. Compliance monitoring is part of the program. More information can be found at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/stormwater/index.htm	6
Cambria Community Services District	The Storm Water Runoff Prevention and Monitoring Plan includes an annual hazardous material storage check-up and testing of stream flows and provides conventional water quality and sediment chemistry results.	3,6
Camp San Luis Obispo	The Storm Water Prevention Plan requires testing of runoff in all creeks on the property. This includes testing of conventional water quality and sediment chemistry.	3
City of Arroyo Grande	The Drainage Master Program outlines the prioritization of improvements.	6
City of Paso Robles	The Infrastructure Master Plan mandates maintenance of drainage in areas of new development at the levels existing prior to development.	4,5
City of San Luis Obispo	The Pretreatment Program for water quality regulates non-domestic waste flows to the sanitary sewer, reports and enforces sewer overflows and other spills into the creek, and tracks hazardous materials and waste.	3
City of San Luis Obispo	The General Industrial Storm Water Permit addresses non-point source pollutants from specific City facilities. This program requires that the facilities reduce the pollutants in their storm water runoff by storing materials properly, maintaining facilities, and following procedures to reduce pollutants discharged into storm water. The program inspects, samples and monitors these facilities for compliance.	6

ORGANIATION/ AGENCY	PROGRAM	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE
City of San Luis Obispo	The Water Reclamation Program provides disinfected tertiary recycled water through primary treatment using bar screens and settling basins to remove materials that settle or float and secondary treatment using bacteria and other microorganisms to remove carbonaceous wastes and to convert ammonia to nitrates. Tertiary treatment cools, filters, and disinfects the water before it is provided for reuse and dechlorinates the water that is discharged to the creek.	3,6
City of San Luis Obispo	The Biosolids Program treats solids removed from the waste stream during treatment. The City's biosolids are anaerobically digested to reduce and stabilize organic materials and eliminate potential pathogens.	3,6
City of San Luis Obispo	Street maintenance includes street sweeping, inlet cleaning, creek/channel cleaning and ordinances. Completed work requests provide data on tasks accomplished.	6
Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District	Project Clear Water includes reduction of erosion and sedimentation and bank stabilization.	2
Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District	The RCD reviews grading plans and sites for the City of Arroyo Grande.	3
RWQCB	The Basin Plan establishes regional water quality objectives, beneficial uses, and implementation plans.	3
RWQCB	The General Industrial and General Construction Storm Water Permits control pollutant discharges from industrial and construction sites.	3,4,5,6
San Luis Coastal Unified School District	Storm Water Runoff Plans for the San Luis and Morro Bay corporation yards include a vehicle maintenance facility BMPs and sampling, testing, and inspections.	6
Southwest Regional Office, NOAA Fisheries	NOAA Fisheries implements programs to protect coastal and marine resources.	2
SWRCB	The State Nonpoint Source Control Program (CWA Section 319 and CZARA Section 6217) includes recommendations for implementing urban runoff pollution controls for new and existing development, construction sites, other urban sources, and transportation infrastructure.	4,5,6
Templeton Community Service District	Clean up of storm drains and implementation of storm water retention basin.	6
Upper Salinas-Las Tablas Resource Conservation District	The Erosion Control Assistance Program (ECAP) assists public agencies and private landowners with grading review, erosion control, flooding, stream channel stabilization and land use issues. Sediment monitoring and stream morphological surveys are parts of the program.	4,5,6
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Runoff control is a component of permit operation and mitigation as it relates to impacts to threatened and endangered species.	4,5,6

ORGANIATION/ AGENCY	PROGRAM	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE
Americorps Community Service Center of San Luis Obispo County	AmeriCorps Environmental Stewards is a watershed program focusing on restoration.	2
California Native Plant Society	Provides education about native plants and sponsors restoration projects.	1,2
Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP)	CCAMP is the Central Coast RWQCB's water quality monitoring and assessment program. The CCAMP program monitors the status of surface, ground, estuarine, and coastal water quality and associated beneficial uses. CCAMP provides water quality information to users to support decision-making and coordinates with other monitoring programs to promote effective and efficient monitoring.	1,2
Central Coast Salmon Enhancement	The Arroyo Grande Creek Water Monitoring Program provides general water quality monitoring in the watershed and in Los Berros Creek to protect anadromous Salmonid habitat.	1,2
The Dunes Center	Provides education on coastal resources.	1
The Land Conservancy	SLO Creek Monitor activities include restoration, storm drain stenciling, and water quality monitoring.	2
The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS)	Urban Watch Storm Drain Monitoring Program	1,2
Morro Bay National Estuary Program (MBNEP)	The Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for Morro Bay and the Urban Run-off Action Plan (cc-4). include measurements such as the number of projects completed, percent area treated by project implementation, and site specific storm event water quality monitoring.	1,2
Morro Coast Audubon Society	Provides education on coastal resources.	1
Museum of Natural History Morro Bay State Park	Provides education on coastal resources.	1
The Nature Conservancy	Activities include land purchase and restoration projects.	2
Surfrider Foundation, San Luis Bay Chapter	Performs water quality monitoring at coastal confluences.	1,2,3

Minimum Control Measure Key

1 Public education and outreach on storm water impacts
2 Public participation and involvement
3 Illicit discharge detection and elimination
4 Construction site storm water runoff control
5 Post-construction storm water management in new development and redevelopment
6 Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations

Appendix C: Development of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Public Education and Outreach Plan

San Luis Obispo (SLO) County Partners for Water Quality is an inter-agency coalition made up of fourteen agencies in San Luis Obispo County all seeking to comply with the NPDES storm water regulations. The County, all seven incorporated cities, Templeton, Los Osos, Cambria, and Nipomo CSDs, Cal Poly, and Caltrans participate in the coalition.

SLO County Partners for Water Quality ("the Partners") was formed to provide a forum for the regulated MS4 communities to share ideas and resources as they developed and implemented their SWMPs. The Partners soon realized that it was most cost effective and efficient to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWP2) Public Education and Outreach Plan on a regional basis rather than as individual agencies. The Partners found that it is highly desirable to send a clear and consistent SWP2 message that would reach audiences countywide.

The Partners developed the SWP2 Public Education and Outreach Plan using a 6-step process recommended in the U.S. EPA guidebook, "Getting In Step: A Guide to Effective Outreach In Your Watershed". The Partners developed the Plan following these six steps: 1) Identify the priority pollutants in the community; 2) Identify the key audiences; 3.) Identify the key messages; 4.) Identify the most effective message formats and distribution modes; 5.) Prepare the plan including timetables and measurable goals; and 6) Implement the plan and provide a means to evaluate the program's effectiveness and revise it as needed.

Step 1: Identifying the Most Important Storm Water Pollutants to Target

The Partners used the Pollutant Prioritization Matrix tool shown below to determine the most important storm water pollutants impacting water quality in San Luis Obispo County. Each pollutant was scored based on the following factors: 1) the number of water bodies CWA 303(d) listed as impaired by the pollutant; 2) the TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) priority established by the RWQCB; 3) the impact of the pollutant on the local economy (considering factors such as impacts on tourism, agriculture, fishing, clean up costs, etc.); 4) the pollutant's impact on community health, cultural, aesthetic, recreational, and environmental values (considering factors such as impacts on public health, wildlife habitat, water sports, etc.); 5) the pollutant's relationship to current and future land uses over the next 10 years (i.e., considering whether the pollutant would likely increase or decrease based on current and future land uses); 6) the pollutant's relationship to projected population growth rate over the next ten years (i.e., considering whether the pollutant would likely increase or decrease considering future population growth; and 7) public awareness of the problems caused by the pollutant to determine how much public education and outreach would be needed.

Storm Water Pollutant Prioritization Matrix

Criteria / Pollutants	2002 303(d) listed water bodies in County	TMDL Priority Rating	Impact on Local Economy (ie., tourism, agriculture, fishing, clean-up costs, etc.)	Impact on Community Health, Cultural, Aesthetic, Recreational, and Environmental Values (ie., public health, wildlife habitat, water sports, etc.)	Relationship to current and future land uses (next 10 years)	Relation-ship to Pop. Growth Rate (next 10 years)	Public aware-ness of problem	Total
Sediment	**3** Chorro Cr. Los Osos Cr Morro Bay	**15** **High** **High** **High**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**3**	**41**
Nutrients	**3** Chorro Cr. Los Osos Cr San Luis Obispo Cr.	**15** **High** **High** **High**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**38**
Fecal Coliforms/ Pathogens	**16** Chorro Cr. Chumash Cr Atascadero Cr. Cholame Cr. Dairy Cr. Los Osos Cr Morro Bay Nipomo Cr Oso Flaco Cr Pennington Cr. San Bernardo Cr San Luis Obispo Cr. San Luisito Cr. Santa Maria River Walters Cr. Warden Cr.	**38** Low Low Low Low Low Low **High** Low Low Low Low **High** Low Low Low Low	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**77**
Oil and grease	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**20**
Trash	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**19**

Criteria Pollutants	2002 303(d) listed water bodies in County	TMDL Priority Rating	Impact on Local Economy (ie., tourism, agriculture, fishing, clean-up costs, etc.)	Impact on Community Health, Cultural, Aesthetic, Recreational, and Environmental Values (ie., public health, wildlife habitat, water sports, etc.)	Relationship to current and future land uses (next 10 years)	Relation-ship to Pop. Growth Rate (next 10 years)	Public aware-ness of problem	Total
Metals	Las Tablas Cr./Lake Nacimiento Morro Bay	**High/High** Medium						***N/S**
Pesticides	**0**	**0**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**15**
Low Dissolved Oxygen	**5** Atascadero Cr. Chumash Cr Dairy Creek Los Osos Cr Warden Cr	**10** Low Low Low Low Low	**5**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**32**
Nitrate	**3** Oso Flaco Creek Oso Flaco Lake Santa Maria River	**6** Low Low Low	**2**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**25**
Chloride	**1** Salinas Riv.	**2** Low	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**13**
Sodium	**1** Salinas Riv.	**2** Low	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**13**
Priority Organics	**1** San Luis Obispo Cr.	**5** **High**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**23**

* N/S Metals were not scored in this case because the pollutant source is related to abandoned mines rather than urban runoff.

Scoring Rules:
Score each pollutant as follows:
1 point for every CWA 303(d) listed water body
5 points, 3 points, and 2 points for every high, medium and low TMDL priority, respectively
Impact on Local Economy: Score 0-5 with 5 being severe
Impact on Community Health, Cultural, Aesthetic, Recreational, and Environmental Values: Score 0-5 with 5 being severe
Relationship to land uses over next 10 years: score 0 for no relationship to 5 for high relationship
Relationship to population growth over next 10 years: Score 0 for no relationship to 5 for high relationship
Public awareness of problem: Score 0 for public is highly aware to 5 for public has no awareness

The scores for each pollutant were totaled and the pollutants with "like" sources were consolidated resulting in the following list of the top five pollutant categories:

1. Nutrients (including Nutrients/Nitrates/Low Dissolved Oxygen)
2. Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms
3. Sediment

4. Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides and herbicides, and heavy metals)
5. Trash

Step 2: Identifying the Target Audiences

Each Partner was asked to review the survey shown below before completing the next exercise.

Identifying the Target Audiences Survey

The key to successful public education and outreach is targeting your message to a specific audience and having them respond to your message. Based on the demographics of your community, identify the top three audiences that we need to target. Rank these potential audiences, based on the importance of their contribution to storm water pollution in your community. (1 = most important)

_____Commercial Businesses
_____Manufacturing
_____Construction industry
_____Other industry (specify)
_____Residences/Single Family Homeowners
_____Residences/Multiple Family
_____School children (K-6)
_____School children (7-12 grade)
_____Young adults (18-24)
_____Adults (24-35)
_____Middle age adults
_____Senior citizens
_____ Pet owners
_____Tourists
_____Government agencies/institutions
_____Large landowners
_____Automobile drivers
_____Agriculture
_____Others:_____

Further segment each of the top three target audiences that you chose. Try segmenting them by demographics such as age, gender, recreational activities, business types, occupations, behavior patterns, etc. What segments of the population pose the greatest threat to storm water pollution of the water bodies in your community?

Examples:
(1) To develop storm water pollution prevention messages for sediment, the construction community is a prime target audience. Included within this category are architects, contractors, builders, developers, landowners, government planning and building departments, etc.

(2) To develop storm water pollution prevention messages for nutrients, residential homeowners are a prime target audience. Included within this category are homeowners and lawn care companies that over-use fertilizers for lawn and landscape care, do not maintain their septic systems, and dispose of grass clippings near storm drains or water bodies.

Based on the target audiences you selected, what storm water pollution prevention messages would be most important for your community? For the public education and outreach message to be effective, it must change the behavior of the target audience. See the list of existing storm water pollution prevention messages (slogans, icons) to see what other communities have done.

Next the Partners brainstormed to determine the key target audiences for each of the top five storm water pollutant categories. The results of the first round of brainstorming are shown below:

#1 Pollutant Category	#2 Pollutant Category	#3 Pollutant Category	#4 Pollutant Category	#5 Pollutant Category
Nutrients (Nutrients, Nitrate Low D.O.)	**Pathogens/ Fecal Coliforms**	**Sediment**	**Toxics: Priority Organics, Pesticides & Herbicides, Oil & Grease, and Metals**	**Trash**
~~Agriculture*~~ **Homeowners** **Pet owners** ~~Government* (sanitary sewers)~~ **Commercial Businesses**	~~Agriculture*~~ **Homeowners** **Pet owners** ~~Government* (sanitary sewers)~~	**Construction** ~~Government*~~ ~~Agriculture*~~	~~Mining*~~ Commercial Businesses Manufacturing ~~Agriculture*~~ Auto drivers Homeowners	Young adults Children 6-12 grade Auto drivers Commercial Businesses

*Note: agriculture, government, and mining were identified during the brainstorming session, but were later ruled out because they are not regulated as part of the MS4 General Permit Minimum Control Measure for Public Education and Outreach. They are, however, significant sources of point and nonpoint source water pollution and are regulated in other sections of the NPDES and nonpoint source pollution regulations.

After the first round of brainstorming, the target audiences were further segmented as follows:

Nutrients Nutrients, Nitrate Low D.O.	Fecal Coliforms/Pathogens	Sediment	Toxics: Priority Organics, Pesticides & Herbicides, Oil & Grease, and Metals	Trash
Homeowners – septic system maintenance, landscape maintenance over-fertilizers Pet owners who don't pick up after their pets Commercial Businesses – landscapers and lawn maintenance companies Private golf courses	Homeowners – septic system maintenance Pet owners who don't pick up after their pets	Construction industry – contractors, architects, landscapers, developers, builders, and landowners	Commercial Businesses – auto service, car washes, auto salvage, recyclers, restaurants Manufacturing Auto drivers - home auto maintenance and repair, motor oil recycling Homeowners – household haz waste/recycling, green household chemical substitutes, pesticide use (IPM), computer recycling	Young adults Children 6-12th grade Auto drivers Commercial Businesses – Fast food restaurants, supermarkets, big big box retail, garbage companies and waste haulers

From this exercise, the group concluded that the key target audiences are:

1. **Homeowners** (septic tanks, pet waste management, landscaping and lawn care, auto repair and maintenance, and household hazardous waste)

2. **Construction industry** (contractors, architects, engineers, builders, developers)
3. **Commercial businesses** (auto maintenance and repair, auto salvage yards, restaurants, and landscaping services).
4. **School age children and young adults**

Step 3: Identifying the Key Messages

Next the Partners reviewed a collection of storm water public education and outreach printed materials that are used by other communities to see if any of these existing materials would be effective in reaching the target audiences for the priority storm water pollutants in San Luis Obispo County. The collection included materials from U.S. EPA, IWMA, Caltrans, and Phase I communities that have already been developed and can be used free of charge. The Partners concluded that existing materials can be used effectively. The most popular key message was: ***"You are the solution to storm water pollution"*** which emphasizes the citizen's role in storm water pollution prevention.

Step 4: Identify the most effective message formats and distribution modes for San Luis Obispo County

Next the Partners reviewed a compilation of message packaging and distribution options as shown below. Various message formats were compared for effectiveness (reach and influence in the community), cost, availability, ease of development and distribution, and available distribution modes.

Storm Water Message Packaging and Distribution Options

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
Print Materials	Fact Sheets	Low	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Website Handouts Mailers Postings
	Brochures	Low	Low	High Free EPA	Medium	Website Handouts Mailers
	Flyers	Medium	Low	Low	Easy	Website Handouts Mailers Postings Door to door
	Magazine Articles	Varies	Free	Low	Hard	Magazine circulation Reprints for handouts and displays Website

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
	Newspaper Articles	Varies	Free	Low	Hard	Newspaper circulation Reprints for handouts and displays Website
	Newsletters/ bulletins	Medium	Low	High (many communities and organizations already have these)	Medium	Mailers Website Handouts
	Posters	Varies	Low	Medium Free EPA	Hard	Postings Displays
	Transit bus placards	Low	High	Low	Hard	Drive by
	Billboards	Low	High	Low	Hard	Drive by
	Doorknob hangers	Medium	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Mailers Door to Door Handouts Website
	Booklets	Low	Low	High Free EPA	Medium	Website Handouts Mailers
	Placemats	Varies	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Corporate partners (restaurants) Handout at events Classroom presentations Website
	Bookmarks	Medium	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Website Handouts Mailers Classroom presentations
	Surveys	Low	Low	Medium (samples from other communities)	Medium	Handout at events Mailers Website
	Before and after pollution prevention photo/placard	Varies	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Displays Classroom education
	Mailers in utility bills	Varies	Low	High	Easy	Direct mail
	Signage	Varies	High	Low	Hard	Drive by/walk by
	Postcards	Low	Low	High	Easy	Mailers Handouts

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
	Display/poster in public places such as airports, government offices, libraries, school campuses, etc.	Varies	Low	High	Easy	Displays
	Display/poster in businesses	Varies	Low	High	Easy	Displays
Media	**Television public service announcement – public networks**	High Most Effective	Varies Can be free	Medium	Hard	TV viewership
	Television public service announcement – local cable	Low to medium	Varies Can be free	Low	Hard	Cable TV viewership
	Infomercials	Low	Very high	Low	Hard	Cable TV viewership
	Radio public service announcement	Medium to low	Varies Can be free	Medium	Medium	Radio listeners/com-muters
	Newspaper advertisements	Medium	High Some local papers may be less	Hard	Hard	Newspaper readership
	Newspaper articles	Medium	Free	Low	Hard	Newspaper readership
	Website and links	Medium	Varies - Less if already site exists	High Many communities already have a site to add on to	Medium	Internet
	Movie theatre slides	Not rated	High	Medium	Hard	Movie theatre viewership
	Media Kits	Varies	Varies depending on content	Varies depending on content	Varies depending on content	Media
	Press releases	Medium	Free	Medium	Medium	Media
	Documentary Video	Varies – depends on distribution medium	High	Low	Hard	Media Presentations Public event & displays

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
Public Events & Sponsor-ships	Storm Water displays/booths/ kiosks at local events. See master list of local events	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Event attendees
	Co-sponsor workshops with partners	Low	Low	High	Easy	Event attendees
	Co-sponsor contests	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Community awards programs	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Community Storm Water Month Designations and promotions	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Adopt-a-Highway	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Adopt-a-Stream	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Adopt-a-Watershed	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Adopt-a-Park	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Community Cleanup Days	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Corporate partnerships	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Business patronage
	School and college events	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Students and their families and friends
	Girls Scouts/Boys Scouts	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Scouts and their families and friends
	Co-sponsorship with Natural History Museums and state and local parks	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Visitors
	SLO County Clean Business Partnerships/A wards	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	General Public
	Demonstration Projects	Not rated	Varies	Low	Hard	Visitors to project
Classroom education	Enviroscape model	Not rated	$690 each plus materials	High	Easy	Students Attendees at public presentations and events

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
	Educational Videos	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Students
	Classroom presentations	Not rated	Varies	Medium	Medium	Students and their families
	Teacher Resource Kit	Not rated	Varies	Medium	Medium	Students and teachers
	Curriculum from other communities	Not rated	Free to low	High	medium	Students and teachers
	EPA/State curriculum	Not rated	Low	Medium	Medium	Students
	Kid's page/teacher's resource materials on website	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Students and Teachers General Public
Public Presen-tations	Speaker's Bureau	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Local Community and professional clubs and associations
	Public Workshops	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Stakeholder's groups
Promo Giveaways	Frisbees	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts Classroom presentations
	Refrigerator magnets	Not rated	Mediu m	Medium Free EPA design	Medium	Mailers Handouts
	Key chains	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts Presentations Mailers
	Tote bags	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts Classroom presentations Workshops
	Coffee mugs	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts
	Pens	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts
	Pencils	Not rated	Med.	Low	Medium	Handouts Classroom presentations
	Bumper Stickers	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts
	Children stickers	Not rated	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Handouts Classroom presentations

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
	Videos	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Media distribution Classroom education Presentations Events/kiosks
	T shirts	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts Contest Prizes
	Buttons	Not rated	Med.	Low	Hard	Handouts Classroom presentations
	Temporary Tattoos	Not rated	Low	Low	Hard	Handouts Classroom presentations
	Coloring Books	Not rated	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Handouts Website Classroom presentations
	Kid's Activity Books	Not rated	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Handouts Website Classroom presentations
	Litterbags	Not rated	Med.	Low	Hard	Handouts Mailers

Information Sources:
Caltrans Public Education Research Study: Final Report, June 2003
On Watershed Education, Watershed Protection Techniques 3(3):680-686

Based on the above review, the Key Formats and Distribution modes in order of priority were as follow:

KEY MESSAGE FORMATS	DISTRIBUTION MODES
Public service announcement messages	TV Radio
Print Materials	Public Events Displays in public locations Websites Newsletters Direct mailings
Educational curriculum materials	Distribution through Office of Education Websites School presentations
Promotional giveaways	Public Events School presentations

Step 5: Prepare the plan including timetables and measurable goals

The following plan was developed in collaboration with the SLO County Partners for Water Quality. Specific implementation timetables are shown in Sections 3 and 4 of the SWMP.

Storm Water Public Education and Outreach Program
Implementation Work Plan

Objective: to distribute educational materials and conduct outreach activities to educate the public about the impacts of storm water discharge on local water bodies and the steps that can be taken to reduce storm water pollution. The program will emphasize the importance of the public's role in storm water pollution prevention.

Target Pollutant Categories:
Nutrients/Nitrates/Low Dissolved Oxygen
Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms
Sediment
Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides and herbicides, metals)
Trash

Target Audiences:
Homeowners (septic tanks, pets, landscaping, household hazardous wastes and auto maintenance)
Construction industry (contractors, architects, engineers, building associations, developers)
Commercial businesses (auto repair, auto salvage, restaurants, landscaping services)
Children and Young Adults

Key Messages:
"***<u>You</u> are the solution to storm water pollution"***
Don't trash San Luis Obispo County

Key Formats:
Public service announcements
Printed materials
Educational curriculum materials
Promotional giveaways

Key Distribution Modes:
TV/radio
Public Events
Displays in public locations
Websites
School presentations
Direct mailings
Newsletters

Program Goals

Program BMPs	Measurable Goals
Select Storm Water icon, logo, and slogan	Partners concur on icon, logo, and slogan before print deadline
Develop television and radio public service announcements	1 general SWP2 message for TV 1 general SWP2 message for radio

Program BMPs	Measurable Goals
Develop print materials and giveaways for the storm water educational display booth to be used at public events	Obtain materials for public events: ▪ Display booth ▪ Demonstration model ▪ 1 general audience SWP2 brochure ▪ 1 homeowners – septic system maintenance and repair ▪ 1 homeowners – pet waste management ▪ 1 homeowners – landscape & lawn care ▪ 1 homeowners – household hazardous waste ▪ 1 auto maintenance/oil recycling ▪ 1 business SWP2 brochure ▪ 1 children's piece ▪ 1 construction brochure ▪ 1 or more trash pieces ▪ 1 poster ▪ 1 giveaway
Set up SWP2 educational display booth at public events	Set up booth and distribute materials at one public event in each community per year
Develop SWP2 classroom education curriculum materials	1 program for grades 3-6 1 program for grades 7-12
Conduct classroom education presentations	At least 1 school presentation or provide educational material to at least 1 school in each community.
Post SWP2 materials on community websites and provide links	Post electronic versions of print materials listed above and storm water links on community websites
Provide direct mailings of SPW2 printed materials	Reach at least 50% of the populace in the permit areas using direct mail (utility bill insert) or community newsletters where possible. Note: not all communities have access to this distribution mode.
Provide SWP2 informational displays in public buildings	Place at least one public display in each community

Step 6: Implement the plan and provide a means to evaluate the program's effectiveness and revise it as needed

The program will be reviewed and evaluated on an annual basis and revised as necessary.

Appendix D: MS4 General Permit

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000004

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIRMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS (GENERAL PERMIT)

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FACT SHEET
FOR
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000004

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS (GENERAL PERMIT)

BACKGROUND

In 1972, the federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a NPDES permit. The 1987 amendments to CWA added section 402(p), which established a framework for regulating storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. Subsequently, in 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) promulgated regulations for permitting storm water discharges from industrial sites (including construction sites that disturb five acres or more) and from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) serving a population of 100,000 people or more. These regulations, known as the Phase I regulations, require operators of medium and large MS4s to obtain storm water permits. On December 8, 1999, U.S. EPA promulgated regulations, known as Phase II, requiring permits for storm water discharges from Small MS4s and from construction sites disturbing between one and five acres of land. This General Permit regulates storm water discharges from Small MS4s.

An "MS4" is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (ii) which is not a combined sewer; and (iii) which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). [See Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) §122.26(b)(8).]

A "Small MS4" is an MS4 that is not permitted under the municipal Phase I regulations, and which is "owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity…." (40 CFR §122.26(b)(16)). Small MS4s *include systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares, but do not include separate storm sewers in*

very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. This permit refers to MS4s that operate throughout a community as "traditional MS4s" and MS4s that are similar to traditional MS4s but operated at a separate campus or facility as "non-traditional MS4s."

Federal regulations allow two permitting options for storm water discharges (individual permits and general permits). SWRCB elected to adopt a statewide general permit for Small MS4s in order to efficiently regulate numerous storm water discharges under a single permit. In certain situations a storm water discharge may be more appropriately and effectively regulated by an individual permit, a region-specific general permit, or by inclusion in an existing Phase I permit. In these situations, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Executive Officer will direct the Small MS4 operator to submit the appropriate application, in lieu of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the terms of this General Permit. In these situations, the individual or regional permits will govern, rather than this General Permit.

NINTH CIRCUIT COURT RULING

On January 14, 2003, the Ninth Circuit Court issued its decision in *Environmental Defense Center v. EPA*. This ruling upheld the Phase II regulations on all but three of the 20 issues contested. In summary, the court determined that applications for general permit coverage (including the NOI and Storm Water Management Program [SWMP]) must be made available to the public, the applications must be reviewed and determined to meet the Maximum Extent Practicable standard by the permitting authority before coverage commences, and there must be a process to accommodate public hearings. This General Permit is consistent with the ruling. Should the ruling be revised or vacated in the future, SWRCB may modify the General Permit.

ENTITIES SUBJECT TO THIS GENERAL PERMIT

This General Permit regulates discharges of storm water from "regulated Small MS4s." A "regulated Small MS4" is defined as a Small MS4 that discharges to a water of the United States (U.S.) or to another MS4 regulated by an NPDES permit, and which is designated in one of the following ways:

1. Automatically designated by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.32(a)(1) because it is located within an urbanized area defined by the Bureau of the Census (see Attachment 1); or

2. Traditional Small MS4s that serve cities, counties, and unincorporated areas that are designated by SWRCB or RWQCB after consideration of the following factors:

    a. High population density – High population density means an area with greater than 1,000 residents per square mile. Also to be considered in this definition is a high density created by a non-residential population, such as tourists or commuters.

    b. High growth or growth potential – If an area grew by more than 25 percent between 1990 and 2000, it is a high growth area. If an area anticipates a growth rate of more than 25 percent over a 10-year period ending prior to the end of the first permit term, it has high growth potential.

c. Significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4 – A Small MS4 is interconnected with a separately permitted MS4 if storm water that has entered the Small MS4 is allowed to flow directly into a permitted MS4. In general, if the Small MS4 discharges more than 10 percent of its storm water to the permitted MS4, or its discharge makes up more than 10 percent of the other permitted MS4's total storm water volume, it is a significant contributor of pollutants to the permitted MS4. In specific cases, the MS4s involved or third parties may show that the 10 percent threshold is inappropriate for the MS4 in question.

d. Discharge to sensitive water bodies – Sensitive water bodies are receiving waters, which are a priority to protect. They include the following:

- those listed as providing or known to provide habitat for threatened or endangered species;
- those used for recreation that are subject to beach closings or health warnings; or
- those listed as impaired pursuant to CWA section 303(d) due to constituents of concern in urban runoff (these include biochemical oxygen demand [BOD], sediment, pathogens, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], trash, and other constituents that are found in the MS4 discharge).

Additional criteria to qualify as a sensitive water body may exist and may be determined by SWRCB or RWQCB on a case-by-case basis.

e. Significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the U.S. – Specific conditions presented by the MS4 may lead to significant pollutant loading to waters of the U.S. that are otherwise unregulated or inadequately regulated. An example of such a condition may be the presence of a large transportation industry.

These factors are to be considered when evaluating whether a Small MS4 should be regulated pursuant to this General Permit. An MS4 and the population that it serves need not meet all of the factors to be designated. SWRCB designates a number of Small MS4s according to these criteria through this General Permit (see Attachment 2).

Non-traditional Small MS4s may also be designated to seek permit coverage. These include non-traditional MS4s that are located within or discharge to a permitted MS4 and those that pose significant water quality threats. In general, these are storm water systems serving public campuses (including universities, community colleges, primary schools, and other publicly owned learning institutions with campuses), military bases, and prison and hospital complexes within or adjacent to other regulated MS4s, or which pose significant water quality threats. SWRCB considered designating non-traditional Small MS4s when adopting this General Permit. However, the *Environmental Defense Center* ruling requires that SWRCB and RWQCBs change their procedures for implementing this General Permit. In compliance with that decision, each

NOI and SWMP must be reviewed and approved, and in some cases considered in a public hearing, prior to the Small MS4 obtaining coverage under the General Permit. Therefore, SWRCB is delaying making these designations and the General Permit does not designate any non-traditional MS4s. A list of non-traditional MS4s that are anticipated to be designated within this permit term is included in Attachment 3 of this General Permit. These or other non-traditional MS4s may be designated by SWRCB or RWQCB at any time subsequent to the adoption of this General Permit.

The criteria selected to designate Small MS4s to be regulated are based on the potential to impact water quality due to conditions influencing discharges into their system or due to where they discharge. Some of the definitions provide "cut-off numbers." Although there is no regulatory standard that mandates which numbers to use, dividing lines must be established in order to effectively use them as criteria.

Specifically, the high growth factor uses 25 percent growth over ten years. The average growth (based on county data from the Census) in California between 1990 and 2000 was 15.8 percent. The standard deviation was 9.9. Growth rates outside one standard deviation are more than 25.7 percent. The standard deviation is generally an indication of the spread of data. In defining the high growth factor, the standard deviation was used because it sets the limits within which most areas of California fall. County data was used because it was consistently available, whereas 1990 populations for several of the cities and places were not readily available. Additionally, county data gives a broader picture of the growth dynamics in California. Because the data is not normally distributed, 68 percent of the data points do not necessarily fall within one standard deviation of the mean. It does, however, provide a number in which to compare city and place growth rates to the average growth rate of California. The number was rounded to 25 percent for ease of application and with the understanding that it is an approximation.

The significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4 definition uses a volume value of 10 percent, with the assumption that storm water contains pollutants. This is meant to capture flows that may affect water quality or the permit compliance status of another MS4, but exclude incidental flows between communities.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Regulated Small MS4s, automatically designated because they are within an urbanized area (Attachment 1), must submit to the appropriate RWQCB by August 8, 2003 a complete application package. A complete package includes an NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and an appropriate fee.

The August 8, 2003 deadline is an administrative deadline to comply with the General Permit. Section 122.33(c)(1) of 40 CFR required automatically designated Small MS4s to submit an application by March 10, 2003. Those applications received from Small MS4s that submitted applications to comply with the federal deadline will be considered as an application to meet the requirements of this General Permit. If the application package is deemed complete by the RWQCB staff, it will be posted on the internet and made available for public review and public hearing if requested subsequent to permit adoption.

Regulated Small MS4s that are traditional MS4s designated by the SWRCB or RWQCB must submit to the appropriate RWQCB, within 180 days of notification of designation (or at a later

date stated by SWRCB or RWQCB), an NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and an appropriate fee. Those traditional MS4s identified in Attachment 2 of this General Permit are being notified of their designation by SWRCB upon adoption of this General Permit. They must, therefore, submit their NOI and SWMP by October 27, 2003.

Regulated Small MS4s that are non-traditional MS4s designated by SWRCB or RWQCB, including those in Attachment 3, must submit to the appropriate RWQCB, within 180 days of notification of designation (or at a later date stated by SWRCB or RWQCB), an NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and an appropriate fee.

Regulated Small MS4s relying entirely on Separate Implementing Entities (SIEs) that are also permitted, to implement their entire storm water programs are not required to submit a SWMP if the SIE being relied on has an approved SWMP. Proof of SWMP approval, such as a copy of the RWQCB letter, must be submitted to the RWQCB by the applying Small MS4, along with the NOI and an appropriate fee.

Regulated Small MS4s that fail to obtain coverage under this General Permit or another NPDES permit for storm water discharges will be in violation of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Receipt of applications deemed complete by RWQCB staff will be acknowledged on SWRCB's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/index.html for a minimum of 60 days. When a SWMP is received by an RWQCB, those members of the public that have indicated they would like to receive notice, will receive an email from RWQCB staff that a SWMP has been received. During this 60-day public review period, a member of the public may request a copy of the SWMP and request that a public hearing be held by RWQCB. If a public hearing is requested, the hearing itself will be public noticed for a minimum of 30 days. If no hearing is requested, the RWQCB Executive Officer will notify the regulated MS4 that it has obtained permit coverage only after RWQCB staff has reviewed the SWMP and has determined that the SWMP meets the MEP standard established in this permit.

Attachment 8 lists RWQCB contact information for questions and submittals.

GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Prohibitions

This General Permit effectively prohibits the discharge of materials other than storm water that are not "authorized non-storm water discharges" (see General Permit § D.2.c) or authorized by a separate NPDES permit. This General Permit also incorporates discharge prohibitions contained in Statewide Water Quality Control Plans and Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans).

Effluent Limitations

Permittees must implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) that reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to the technology-based standard of Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) to protect water quality. In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(k)(2), the inclusion of BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations is appropriate in storm water permits.

Discharges shall not contain reportable quantities of hazardous substance as established at 40 CFR section 117.3 or 40 CFR section 302.4.

Preparation of SWMP

This General Permit requires regulated Small MS4s to:

1. Develop and implement a SWMP that describes BMPs, measurable goals, and timetables for implementation in the following six program areas (Minimum Control Measures):

   Public Education

   The Permittee must educate the public in its permitted jurisdiction about the importance of the storm water program and the public's role in the program.

   Public Participation

   The Permittee must comply with all State and local notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

   Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

   The Permittee must adopt and enforce ordinances or take equivalent measures that prohibit illicit discharges. The Permittee must also implement a program to detect illicit discharges.

   Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

   The Permittee must develop a program to control the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size within its permitted jurisdiction. The program must include inspections of construction sites and enforcement actions against violators.

   Post Construction Storm Water Management

   The Permittee must require long-term post-construction BMPs that protect water quality and control runoff flow, to be incorporated into development and significant redevelopment projects. Post-construction programs are most efficient when they stress (i) low impact design; (ii) source controls; and (iii) treatment controls.

   For non-traditional MS4s that seek coverage under this Permit, implementation of this

control measure will not require redesign of projects under active construction at the time of designation or for K-12 school or community college facilities that have been submitted to the Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect before adoption of the permit, and which receive final approval from the State Allocation Board or the Public Works Board, as appropriate on or before December 31, 2004. SWMP must, however, specify how the control measure will be implemented within five years of designation.

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The Permittee must examine its own activities and develop a program to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these activities. At a minimum, the program must educate staff on pollution prevention, and minimize pollutant sources.

2. Reduce its discharge of pollutants to the MEP.

3. Annually report on the progress of SWMP implementation.

Development and Implementation of SWMP

SWMP must describe how pollutants in storm water runoff will be controlled and describe BMPs that address the six Minimum Control Measures. Each BMP must have accompanying measurable goals that will be achieved during the permit term, or within five years of designation if designated subsequent to permit adoption, as a means of determining program compliance and accomplishments and as an indicator of potential program effectiveness. The measurable goals should be definable tasks such as number of outreach presentations to make, number of radio spots to purchase, or percentage of pollutant loading to reduce (other examples of measurable goals can be found on U.S. EPA's web-site at http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/measurablegoals/index.cfm). This approach provides the flexibility to target an MS4's problem areas while working within the existing organization.

It is not anticipated that the SWMP be fully implemented upon submittal with the NOI. It is the intent of this General Permit that SWMPs submitted with the NOI contain sufficient information such that RWQCB staff and interested parties understand the BMPs that will be implemented or will be developed and implemented over the course of the General Permit term or, for Small MS4s designated subsequent to permit adoption, over a five–year period from designation. It is also expected that SWMPs will protect water quality, contain measurable goals and schedules, and assign responsible parties for each BMP. It is anticipated that the SWMP initially submitted may be revised or modified based on review of RWQCB staff or on comments provided by interested parties in accordance with Provisions G and H.19 of the General Permit.

For example, it may be proposed that a storm water logo be developed (or an existing one modified) by the end of the first year; an ordinance prohibiting non-storm water discharges be adopted by the end of the second year; a survey of non-storm water discharges throughout the city be completed by the end of the second year; a brochure targeting the restaurant community regarding proper practices to eliminate non-storm water discharges be developed or obtained by the end of the fourth year; and the brochure be distributed to 25 percent of the restaurants

within the city during health department inspections by the end of the fifth year. (This example mentions only one activity each year. In fact, numerous activities will occur throughout the permit term that ensure that a SWMP addressing all six Minimum Control Measures is implemented by the end of the permit term, or within five years of designation for Small MS4s designated subsequent to adoption of the Permit.)

The main goal of this General Permit is to protect water quality from the impacts of storm water runoff from Small MS4s. The intent is that storm water quality impacts will be considered in all aspects of a municipality's activities and that multiple departments within the municipality will work together to implement storm water BMPs. For instance, the planning department may work with the public works department when considering projects and their potential storm water impacts. Also, the health department can work with public works in a complementary manner to spread a consistent message about illicit discharges.

Many of the activities that a municipality already does can be recognized as a benefit to storm water or can be modified to add a storm water quality twist. A critical element of SWMP development is an assessment of activities already being conducted. For example, many communities already have a household hazardous waste program, which can be assumed to reduce illicit discharges to the MS4. Likewise, they examine potential flooding impacts of new development. This process can be modified to also examine water quality impacts as well as quantity.

Similarly, the Minimum Control Measures emphasize working with the public to prevent pollution during their everyday activities as well as to gain support for program funding. The MS4 has the flexibility to target specific segments of its residential or employee population in ways that are most appropriate for that particular segment. Taken together, the suite of public education approaches an MS4 takes can create a robust multimedia campaign that has a single message, which is threaded throughout the community through implementation of BMPs in the six program areas.

For links to information on how to implement each of the Minimum Control Measures, including sample ordinances that address the respective Minimum Control Measures, please see SWRCB's internet site at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html. Additionally, in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.34(d)(2), SWRCB provides U.S. EPA's menu of BMPs to consider when developing a SWMP. This menu is available on U.S. EPA's internet site at http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swphase2.cfm?program_id=6. The menu provides examples of BMPs and associated measurable goals; however, other BMPs and measurable goals may be used.

MEP

MEP is the technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that municipal dischargers of storm water must meet. Technology-based standards establish the level of pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve. MEP is generally a result of emphasizing pollution prevention and source control BMPs as the first lines of defense in

combination with structural and treatment methods where appropriate serving as additional lines of defense. The MEP approach is an ever evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP. The individual and collective activities elucidated in the MS4's SWMP become its proposal for reducing or eliminating pollutants in storm water to the MEP. The way in which MEP is met may vary between communities.

The MEP standard applies to all regulated MS4s, including those in Phase I and Small MS4s regulated by this General Permit. Consistent with U.S. EPA guidance, the MEP standard in California is applied so that a first-round storm water permit requires BMPs that will be expanded or better-tailored in subsequent permits. In choosing BMPs, the major focus is on technical feasibility, but cost, effectiveness, and public acceptance are also relevant. If a Permittee chooses only the most inexpensive BMPs, it is likely that MEP has not been met. If a Permittee employs all applicable BMPs except those that are not technically feasible in the locality, or whose cost exceeds any benefit to be derived, it would meet the MEP standard. MEP requires Permittees to choose effective BMPs, and to reject applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, the BMPs are not technically feasible, or the cost is prohibitive. (See SWRCB Order WQ 2000-11, http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/resdec/wqorders/2000/00wqo.html.)

Generally, in order to meet MEP, communities that have greater water quality impacts must put forth a greater level of effort. Alternatively, for similar water quality conditions, communities should put forth an equivalent level of effort. However, because larger communities have greater resources (both financial resources as well as existing related programs that can help in implementing storm water quality programs), it may appear that they have more robust storm water programs. Additionally, because storm water programs are locally driven and local conditions vary, some BMPs may be more effective in one community than in another. A community that has a high growth rate would derive more benefit on focusing on construction and post-construction programs than on an illicit connection program because illicit connections are more prevalent in older communities.

In accordance with the Ninth Circuit Court ruling, prior to obtaining permit coverage, SWMPs will be evaluated for compliance with the MEP standard by the RWQCB Executive Officer or, if requested, considered for approval in a public hearing conducted by RWQCB.

Many Phase I MS4s have been permitted under storm water regulations for more than ten years and have had that time to develop programs intended to reduce pollutants in their storm water discharge to MEP. It is understood that storm water quality programs and regulations are new to the entities that will be regulated under this General Permit. Therefore, it is anticipated that this General Permit term will serve as a "ramping-up" period and that programs implemented by Phase II communities will not necessarily conform to programs implemented by Phase I communities. Despite this understanding, however, many of the lessons learned and information developed by Phase I communities is available to smaller communities as a guide and may be used by Phase II communities.

By the expiration date of this General Permit, traditional and non-traditional Small MS4s serving a population of 50,000 people or more, or that are subject to high growth, must require specific design standards as part of their post-construction program (as outlined in Attachment 4 of this General Permit, or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB), and they must comply with water quality standards through implementing better-tailored BMPs in an iterative process. These more stringent requirements are applied to communities that are larger and, therefore, capable of a more extensive storm water program, and to communities that are fast growing, and therefore may have greater impacts on storm water runoff associated with construction and the loss of pervious lands. Studies have found the amount of impervious surface in a community is strongly correlated with the community's water quality. New development and redevelopment result in increased impervious surfaces in a community. The design standards in Attachment 4 focus on mitigating the impacts caused by increased impervious surfaces through establishing minimum BMP requirements that stress (i) low impact design; (ii) source controls; and (iii) treatment controls. The design standards include minimum sizing criteria for treatment controls and establish maintenance requirements.

BMPs that may be used to comply with the design standards can be found in U.S. EPA's Toolbox of BMPs at http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swphase2.cfm?program_id=6. Additionally, some RWQCBs may have lists of approved references and resources.

Small MS4s designated subsequent to permit adoption have five years from designation to achieve compliance with the Supplemental Provisions. Attachment 5 provides a list of communities that SWRCB anticipates being subject to the provisions in Attachment 4.

Receiving Water Limitations

Attachment 4 establishes receiving water limitations that apply to larger and fast-growing regulated Small MS4s that are required to comply with Supplemental Provisions of this General Permit. This permit allows regulated Small MS4s up to five years to fully implement their SWMPs. Therefore, regulated Small MS4s must begin to comply with the receiving water limitations iterative process once their plans are fully implemented. The receiving water limitation language provided in this General Permit is identical to the language established in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-99-05 adopted by SWRCB on June 17, 1999. As interpreted in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-2001-15, adopted by SWRCB on November 15, 2001, the receiving water limitations in this General Permit do not require strict compliance with water quality standards. SWRCB language requires that SWMPs be designed to achieve compliance with water quality standards over time, through an iterative approach requiring improved BMPs. Upon full implementation of the SWMP, exceedances of water quality standards must be addressed through the iterative process.

Reporting Requirements

The Permittee must track and assess its program to ensure BMP effectiveness and must conform to other monitoring requirements that may be imposed by RWQCB.

The Permittee is required to submit annual reports to the appropriate RWQCB by September 15th of each year (for Small MS4s designated with the adoption of this permit, the first annual report is to be submitted in 2004), or as otherwise required by the RWQCB Executive Officer. Among other things, the Permittee shall evaluate its compliance with permit conditions, evaluate and assess the effectiveness of its BMPs, summarize the results of any monitoring performed, summarize the activities planned for the next reporting cycle, and, if necessary, propose changes to SWMP.

Monitoring

Inspections, as a form of visual monitoring, are important to a storm water program. Inspections of storm water runoff and infrastructure (such as drop inlets, basins, and gutters) can say a lot about the effectiveness and needs of a storm water program. Through inspections, non-storm water discharges can be discovered and subsequently stopped, maintenance needs can be identified, and visual pollutants and erosion problems can be detected. Inspections of facilities are also important for public education and outreach, to ensure proper BMP implementation and maintenance, and to detect non-storm water discharges. Additionally, chemical monitoring can be used to involve the public through citizen monitoring groups, detect pollutants, identify and target pollutants of concern, illustrate water quality improvements and permit compliance, and participate in total maximum daily load (TMDL) development and implementation.

Monitoring environmental indicators through bio-assessments or other less technical methods may also be a key component of a program. Although it may be more challenging, it is also very valuable because it is the "final product," not just for a storm water program but for the broader environmental health of a community.

More specifically, the objectives of a monitoring program may include:

- Assessing compliance with this General Permit;
- Measuring and improving the effectiveness of SWMP;
- Assessing the chemical, physical, and biological impacts on receiving waters resulting from urban runoff;
- Characterizing storm water discharges;
- Identifying sources of pollutants; and
- Assessing the overall health and evaluating long-term trends in receiving water quality.

While only inspections of construction sites, as part of the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure, are specifically required, as elucidated above, other monitoring tasks may be appropriate in a storm water program. Also, the RWQCB can require additional monitoring.

Termination of Coverage

A Permittee may terminate coverage if: a new operator has assumed responsibility for the regulated Small MS4; the Permittee has ceased operation of its MS4; or all discharge of runoff from the Small MS4 has been eliminated. To terminate coverage, the Permittee must submit to RWQCB a written request for permit termination.

Reliance on a SIE

A Permittee may rely on a separate entity to implement one or more of the six Minimum Control Measures, if the separate entity can appropriately and adequately address the storm water issues of the Permittee. To do this, both entities must agree to the arrangement, and the Permittee must comply with the applicable parts of the SIE's program. The arrangement is subject to the approval of the RWQCB Executive Officer.

In accordance with section 122.35(a)(3), the Permittee remains responsible for compliance with its permit obligations if SIE fails to implement the control measure(s) (or component thereof). Therefore, the entities are encouraged to enter into a legally binding agreement to minimize any uncertainty about compliance with the permit.

If the Permittee relies on an SIE to implement all six Minimum Control Measures and SIE also has a storm water permit, the Permittee relying on SIE must still submit an NOI, appropriate fee, proof that SIE's SWMP has been approved by RWQCB or its staff, and certification of the arrangement. However, the Permittee is not required to develop or submit a SWMP or annual reports, unless requested to do so by the RWQCB Executive Officer. The arrangement is subject to the approval of the RWQCB Executive Officer.

School districts present an example of where an SIE arrangement may be appropriate, either by forming an agreement with a city or with an umbrella agency, such as the County Office of Education. Because schools provide a large audience for storm water education, as part of the agreement, the two entities may coordinate an education program. An individual school or a school district may agree to provide a one-hour slot for all the second and fifth grade classes during which the city would bring in its own storm water presentation. Alternatively, the school could agree to teach a lesson in conjunction with an outdoor education science project, which may also incorporate a public involvement component. Additionally, the school and the city or Office of Education may arrange to have the school's maintenance staff attend the other entity's training sessions.

Retention of Records

The Permittee is required to retain records of all monitoring information and copies of all reports required by this General Permit for a period of at least five years from the date generated. This period may be extended by request of SWRCB or RWQCB.

Role of RWQCBs

RWQCBs and their staff will review and decide whether to approve SWMPs and, where requested, conduct public hearings on NOIs and SWMPs. Upon approval, they will notify Permittees that they have obtained permit coverage. They will also oversee implementation and compliance with this General Permit. As appropriate, they will review reports, require modification to SWMPs and other submissions, impose region-specific monitoring requirements, conduct inspections, take enforcement actions against violators of this General Permit, and make additional designations of regulated Small MS4s pursuant to this General Permit. They may also issue individual permits to regulated Small MS4s, and alternative general permits to categories of regulated Small MS4s. Upon issuance of such permits by an RWQCB, this General Permit shall no longer regulate the affected Small MS4s.

The Permittee and RWQCB are encouraged to work together to accomplish the goals of the storm water program. Specifically, they can coordinate the oversight of construction and industrial sites. For example, Permittees are required to implement a construction program. This program must include procedures for construction site inspection and enforcement. Construction sites disturbing an acre of land or more are also subject to inspections by RWQCB under the Statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. U.S. EPA intended to provide a structure that requires permitting through the federal CWA while at the same time achieving local oversight of construction projects. A structured plan review process and field enforcement at the local level, which is also required by this General Permit, were cited in the preamble to the Phase II regulations as the most effective components of a construction program.

Similarly, as part of the illicit discharge detection and elimination program, the Permittee may inspect facilities that are permitted by the Statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity and subject to RWQCB inspections.

The Small MS4 and RWQCB are encouraged to coordinate efforts and use each of their enforcement tools in the most effective manner. For instance, the Small MS4 may identify a construction site operator that is not in compliance with the local requirements and the Construction General Permit. The Small MS4 may establish a fee for re-inspection if a site is out of compliance. If education efforts and the inspection fee fail to bring the site into compliance, the Small MS4 may contact RWQCB and arrange a dual inspection and start enforcement procedures under the CWA if compliance is not achieved.

Relationship Between the Small MS4 Permit and the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity (Industrial Permit)

Some MS4 operators may also have facilities that are subject to the Industrial Permit. While the intent of both of these permits is to reduce pollutants in storm water, neither permit's requirements totally encompass the other. This General Permit requires that MS4 operators address six Minimum Control Measures, while the Industrial Permit requires the development and implementation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for certain "industrial" activities as well as requiring specific visual and chemical monitoring. In the Preamble to the Phase II regulations, U.S. EPA notes that for a combination permit to be acceptable, it must contain all of the requirements for each permit. Further, "when viewed in its entirety, a

combination permit, which by necessity would need to contain all elements of otherwise separate industrial and MS4 permit requirements, and require NOI information for each separate industrial activity, may have few advantages when compared to obtaining separate MS4 and industrial general permit coverage."

Where the permits do overlap, one program may reference the other. More specifically, the Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations Minimum Control Measure requires evaluation of municipal operations, some of which may be covered under the Industrial Permit. The development and implementation of SWPPP under the Industrial Permit will likely satisfy the Good Housekeeping requirements for those industrial activities. SWMP may incorporate by reference the appropriate SWPPP.

There may be instances where a non-traditional MS4 has, under the Industrial Permit, obtained coverage for the entire facility (rather than only those areas where industrial activities occur) and has developed a SWPPP that addresses the six Minimum Control Measures required by this General Permit. In these instances, the non-traditional Small MS4 is not required to obtain coverage under this General Permit. The entity should, in such cases, provide to the appropriate RWQCB documentation that its SWPPP addresses the six Minimum Control Measures.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 - 0005 – DWQ

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS00000X

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs)
FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS (MS4s) (GENERAL PERMIT)

SWRCB finds that:

1. Urban runoff is a leading cause of pollution throughout California.

2. Pollutants of concern found in urban runoff include sediments, non-sediment solids, nutrients, pathogens, oxygen-demanding substances, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), trash, and pesticides and herbicides.

3. During urban development, two important changes occur. First, where no urban development has previously occurred, natural vegetated pervious ground cover is converted to impervious surfaces such as paved highways, streets, rooftops, and parking lots. Natural vegetated soil can both absorb rainwater and remove pollutants providing a very effective purification process. Because pavement and concrete can neither absorb water nor remove pollutants, the natural purification characteristics of the land are lost. Second, urban development creates new pollutant sources as human population density increases and brings with it proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, vehicle maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, household hazardous wastes, pet wastes, trash, etc., which can be washed into the MS4. As a result of these two changes, the runoff leaving a developed urban area may be significantly greater in volume, velocity, and/or pollutant load than pre-development runoff from the same area.

4. A higher percentage of impervious area correlates to a greater pollutant loading, resulting in turbid water, nutrient enrichment, bacterial contamination, organic matter loads, toxic compounds, temperature increases, and increases of trash or debris.

5. Pollutants present in storm water can have damaging effects on both human health and aquatic ecosystems. In addition, the increased flows and volumes of storm water discharged from impervious surfaces resulting from development can significantly impact beneficial uses of aquatic ecosystems due to physical modifications of watercourses, such as bank erosion and widening of channels.

6. When water quality impacts are considered during the planning stages of a project, new development and many redevelopment projects can more efficiently incorporate measures to protect water quality.

7. On December 8, 1999, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated regulations under authority of the Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402(p)(6). These regulations require SWRCB to issue NPDES storm water permits to operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems (Small MS4s) that discharge to waters of the U.S.

8. Of the Small MS4s defined by federal regulations, only "regulated Small MS4s" must obtain a permit. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 122.32(a) describes regulated Small MS4s as those traditional Small MS4s located within an urbanized area as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of the Census and other Small MS4s that are designated by the permitting authority in accordance with designation criteria in Findings 10 and 11 below. Traditional Small MS4s within urbanized areas (Attachment 1) are automatically designated and are not subject to the designation criteria provided in Finding 10.

9. Section 123.35(b) of 40 CFR requires SWRCB to develop a process, as well as criteria, to designate Small MS4s as regulated Small MS4s.

10. In developing the designation criteria, factors were chosen to include parameters that may affect water quality. The following criteria will be considered in designating Small MS4s operated within a city or county as regulated Small MS4s.

    a. <u>High population density</u> – High population density means an area with greater than 1,000 residents per square mile. Also to be considered in this definition is a high density created by a non-residential population, such as tourists or commuters.

    b. <u>High growth or growth potential</u> – If an area grew by more than 25 percent between 1990 and 2000, it is a high growth area. If an area anticipates a growth rate of more than 25 percent over a 10-year period ending prior to the end of the first permit term, it has high growth potential.

    c. <u>Significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4</u> – A Small MS4 is interconnected with a separately permitted MS4 if storm water that has entered the Small MS4 is allowed to flow directly into a permitted MS4. In general, if the Small MS4 discharges more than 10 percent of its storm water to the permitted MS4, or its discharge makes up more than 10 percent of the other permitted MS4's total storm water volume, it is a significant contributor of pollutants to the permitted MS4. In specific cases, the MS4s involved or third parties may show that the 10 percent threshold is inappropriate for the MS4 in question.

    d. <u>Discharge to sensitive water bodies</u> – Sensitive water bodies are receiving waters, which are a priority to protect. They include the following:

- those listed as providing or known to provide habitat for threatened or endangered species;

- those used for recreation that are subject to beach closings or health warnings; or

- those listed as impaired pursuant to CWA section 303(d) due to constituents of concern in urban runoff (these include biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, and other constituents that are found in the MS4 discharge).

Additional criteria to qualify as a sensitive water body may exist and may be used by SWRCB or RWQCB on a case-by-case basis.

e. Significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States (U.S.) – Specific conditions presented by the MS4 may lead to significant pollutant loading to waters of the U.S. that are otherwise unregulated or inadequately regulated. An example of such a condition may be the presence of a large transportation industry.

This General Permit serves as notice to those Small MS4s on Attachment 2 that they are designated as regulated Small MS4s by the SWRCB at the time of permit adoption.

11. Section 122.26(b)(16)(iii) of 40 CFR defines systems that are similar to separate storm sewer systems in cities and counties, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares as Small MS4s. In this General Permit these types of Small MS4s are referred to as non-traditional MS4s that may be designated as regulated Small MS4s and required to seek coverage under this General Permit or coverage under a separate permit. Non-traditional MS4s often operate storm sewers that are similar to traditional MS4s operated by cities or counties and discharge the same types of pollutants that are typically associated with urban runoff.

12. This permit does not designate any non-traditional MS4s. SWRCB or RWQCB may designate non-traditional MS4s at any time subsequent to the adoption of this General Permit. Non-traditional MS4s that may be designated at a future date include, but are not limited to, those listed in Attachment 3 of this General Permit.

13. Non-traditional Small MS4 entities that are designated, but whose entire facilities are subject to the NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities and whose Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) addresses all six Minimum Control Measures described in this General Permit, are not required to obtain coverage under this General Permit. Such entities must present documentation to the appropriate RWQCB, showing that they meet the requirements for exclusion from coverage.

14. This General Permit requires regulated Small MS4s (Permittees) to develop a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and to protect water quality. Upon approval of SWMP by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) or its Executive Officer,

the Permittees obtain coverage under this General Permit. This General Permit requires implementation of SWMP.

15. SWMP will be available for public review and comment and may be subject to a public hearing if requested prior to approval.

16. Permittees can satisfy the requirements through effective implementation of a SWMP, which must contain Best Management Practices (BMPs) that address six Minimum Control Measures. SWMP must incorporate measurable goals and time schedules of implementation.

17. The MEP standard is an ever-evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP. Reducing the discharge of storm water pollutants to MEP in order to protect beneficial uses requires review and improvement, which includes seeking new opportunities. To do this, the Permittee must conduct and document evaluation and assessment of each relevant element of its program and revise activities, control measures, BMPs, and measurable goals, as necessary to meet MEP.

18. This General Permit includes Supplemental Provisions that apply to traditional and non-traditional Small MS4s serving a population of 50,000 people or more, or that are subject to high growth. These requirements address post-construction requirements and compliance with water quality standards. These Supplemental Provisions are similar to requirements for Medium and Large MS4s (Phase I), and are appropriate because larger Small MS4s are able to have more robust storm water programs and fast-growing Small MS4s may cause greater impacts to water quality.

19. The Receiving Water Limitations language contained in Attachment 4 is identical to the language established in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-99-05 adopted by the SWRCB on June 17, 1999. As interpreted in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-2001-15, adopted by the SWRCB on November 15, 2001, the receiving water limitations in this General Permit do not require strict compliance with water quality standards, but instead require compliance with water quality standards over time, through an iterative approach requiring improved BMPs.

20. The post-construction requirements, or Design Standards, contained in Attachment 4 are consistent with Order WQ-2000-11 adopted by SWRCB on October 5, 2000.

21. The purpose of the annual performance review is to evaluate (1) SWMP's effectiveness; (2) the implementation of SWMP (3) status of measurable goals; (4) effectiveness of BMPs; and (5) improvement opportunities to achieve MEP.

22. To apply for permit coverage authorizing storm water discharges to surface waters pursuant to this General Permit, the Permittees must submit a complete application package to the appropriate RWQCB. An application package includes a Notice of Intent

(NOI) to comply with the terms of this General Permit, appropriate fee (in accordance with the most recent fee schedule[1]), and SWMP. Permittees relying entirely on separately permitted Separate Implementing Entities (SIEs) to implement their entire programs are not required to submit a SWMP if the SIE being relied on has an approved SWMP. Attachment 8 gives contact information for each RWQCB.

23. Upon receipt of a complete permit application, the application will be public noticed for thirty days on SWRCB's website. During the public notice period, a member of the public may request that a public hearing be conducted by RWQCB. If no public hearing is requested, the application may be approved by the RWQCB Executive Officer. Permittees obtain coverage under the General Permit only after the SWMP has been approved.

24. Each Permittee is individually responsible for adoption and enforcement of ordinances and/or policies, implementation of identified control measures/BMPs needed to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water, and for allocation of funds for the capital, operation and maintenance, and enforcement expenditures necessary to implement and enforce such control measures/BMPs within its jurisdiction. Enforcement actions concerning this General Permit will be pursued only against the individual Permittee responsible for specific violations of this General Permit.

25. In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.28(b)(3), a RWQCB may issue an individual MS4 NPDES Permit to a Permittee otherwise subject to this General Permit, or adopt an alternative general permit that covers storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit. The applicability of this General Permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit.

26. Certain BMPs implemented or required by Permittees for urban runoff management may create a habitat for vectors (e.g., mosquitoes and rodents) if not properly designed or maintained. Close collaboration and cooperative effort between the Permittees, local vector control agencies, RWQCB staff, and the State Department of Health Services is necessary to identify and implement appropriate vector control measures that minimize potential nuisances and public health impacts resulting from vector breeding.

27. This General Permit may be reopened and modified if the decision *in Environmental Defense Center v. EPA* is revised or vacated.

28. This NPDES Permit is consistent with the antidegradation policies of 40 CFR section 131.12, SWRCB Resolution 68-16, and RWQCBs' individual Basin Plans. Implementing storm water quality programs that address the six Minimum Control Measures in previously unregulated areas will decrease the pollutant loading to the receiving waters and improve water quality.

[1] California Code of Regulations. Title 23. Division 3. Chapter 9 Waste Discharge Reports and Requirements. Article 1 Fees.

29. Following public notice in accordance with State and federal laws and regulations, SWRCB, in public hearings on December 2, 2002 and April 30, 2003, heard and considered all comments. SWRCB has prepared written responses to all significant comments.

30. This action to adopt an NPDES Permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code § 21100, et seq.) in accordance with section 13389 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) (Division 7 of the California Water Code).

31. This NPDES Permit is in compliance with Part 402 of CWA and shall take effect 100 days after adoption by SWRCB. Once in effect, RWQCBs shall enforce the provisions herein.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that operators of Small MS4s subject to this General Permit shall comply with the following:

A. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Deadlines for Application

a. By August 8, 2003, all Permittees automatically designated (see Attachment 1) must either apply for coverage under this General Permit (either individually or as a co-permittee), submit an application for an individual or alternative general Small MS4 permit (if applicable), or submit a joint application for modification of an existing large or medium MS4 permit (40 CFR §122.33(c)(1)).

Permittees that submitted complete application packages prior to the adoption of this General Permit to meet the federal regulation March 10, 2003 deadline have complied with this requirement and are not required to submit a duplicate application package.

b. By October 27, 2003, traditional Small MS4s designated according to Finding 10 (see Attachment 2), must either apply for coverage under this General Permit (either individually or as a co-permittee), submit an application for an individual or alternative general Small MS4 permit, or submit a joint application for modification of an existing large or medium MS4 permit (40 CFR §122.33(c)(2)). Written notices will be sent to designated parties subsequent to adoption of this General Permit.

c. Non-traditional Small MS4s, or other Small MS4s, which are designated by RWQCB or SWRCB after adoption of this General Permit must apply for coverage under this General Permit (either individually or as a co-

permittee), submit a complete application for an individual or alternative general Small MS4 permit, or submit a joint application for modification of an existing large or medium MS4 permit (40 CFR §122.33(c)(2)). Applications must be submitted within 180 days of designation unless a later date is provided in the designation letter.

2. General Permit Application

To obtain coverage under this General Permit, submit to the appropriate RWQCB a completed NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and appropriate fee. SWMP shall meet all the requirements of Section D of this General Permit. Permittees relying entirely on SIEs pursuant to Provision D.6 and permitted under the NPDES program are not required to submit a SWMP.

3. General Permit Coverage

Permit coverage will be in effect upon the completion of the following:

a. The Permittee has submitted a complete permit application to the appropriate RWQCB,

b. Receipt of a complete application is noticed for a minimum of 60 days and copies provided to the public for review and comment upon request,

c. The proposed SWMP has been reviewed by RWQCB staff, and

d. SWMP has been approved by the RWQCB Executive Officer, or approved by RWQCB in a public hearing, if requested.

B. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharges of waste that are prohibited by Statewide Water Quality Control Plans or applicable Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) are prohibited.

2. Discharges from the MS4s regulated under this General Permit that cause or threaten to cause nuisance are prohibited.

3. Discharges of material other than storm water to waters of the U.S. or another permitted MS4 must be effectively prohibited, except as allowed under Provision D.2.c, or as otherwise authorized by a separate NPDES permit.

C. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Permittees must implement BMPs that reduce pollutants in storm water to the technology-based standard of MEP.

2. Storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance in amounts equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 or 40 CFR Part 302.

D. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall maintain, implement, and enforce an effective SWMP, and develop adequate legal authority to implement and enforce the SWMP, designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the permitted MS4 to MEP and to protect water quality. SWMP shall serve as the framework for identification, assignment, and implementation of control measures/BMPs. The Permittee shall implement SWMP and shall subsequently demonstrate its effectiveness and provide for necessary and appropriate revisions, modifications, and improvements to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to the MEP. SWMP shall be fully implemented by the expiration of this General Permit, or within five years of designation for Small MS4s designated subsequent to Permit adoption, with reasonable progress made towards implementation throughout the term of the General Permit. Existing programs that have storm water quality benefits can be identified in the SWMP and be a part of a Permittee's storm water program.

SWMP shall be revised to incorporate any new or modified BMPs or measurable goals developed through the Permittee's annual reporting process. The Permittee shall incorporate changes required by or acceptable to the RWQCB Executive Officer into applicable annual revisions to SWMP and adhere to its implementation.

1. The Permittee shall maintain, implement, and enforce an effective SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the regulated Small MS4 to the MEP and to protect water quality.

2. SWMP must describe BMPs, and associated measurable goals, that will fulfill the requirements of the following six Minimum Control Measures.

    a. **Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts**
    The Permittee must implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. For non-traditional Permittees, the employee/user population may serve as "the public" to target for outreach and involvement.

Non-traditional Small MS4s that discharge into medium and large MS4 may integrate public education and outreach program with the existing MS4 public education and outreach programs.

b. **Public Involvement/Participation**
The Permittee must at a minimum comply with State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

c. **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**
The Permittee must:

1) Develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(2)) into the regulated Small MS4;

2) Develop, if not already completed, a storm sewer system map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the U.S. that receive discharges from those outfalls;

3) To the extent allowable under State or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into the MS4 and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;

4) Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, to the system that are not authorized by a separate NPDES permit;

5) Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of the hazards that are generally associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste; and

6) Address the following categories of non-storm water discharges or flows (i.e., authorized non-storm water discharges) only where they are identified as significant contributors of pollutants to the Small MS4:

1. water line flushing;
2. landscape irrigation;
3. diverted stream flows;
4. rising ground waters;
5. uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005(20)) to separate storm sewers;
6. uncontaminated pumped ground water;
7. discharges from potable water sources;
8. foundation drains;
9. air conditioning condensation;
10. irrigation water;
11. springs;
12. water from crawl space pumps;
13. footing drains;
14. lawn watering;
15. individual residential car washing;
16. flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; and
17. dechlorinated swimming pool discharges.

Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-storm water and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to waters of the U.S.

If a RWQCB Executive Officer determines that any individual or class of non-storm water discharge(s) listed above may be a significant source of pollutants to waters of the U.S. or physically interconnected MS4, or poses a threat to water quality standards (beneficial uses), the RWQCB Executive Officer may require the appropriate Permittee(s) to monitor and submit a report and to implement BMPs on the discharge.

d. **Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control**

The Permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the Small MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in your program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. The program must include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:

1) An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions, or other effective mechanisms, to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under State, or local law;

2) Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs;

3) Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;

4) Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;

5) Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and

6) Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.

e. **Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment**

The Permittee must:

1) Develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the Small MS4 by ensuring that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts;

2) Develop and implement strategies, which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs appropriate for your community;

3) Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under State or local law For those Small MS4s described in Supplemental Provision E below, the requirements must at least include the design standards contained in Attachment 4 of this General Permit or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB; and

4) Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.

The General Permit does not require redesign of K-12 school or community college facilities that have been submitted to the Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect before adoption of the permit, and which receive final approval from the State Allocation Board or the Public Works Board, as appropriate, on or before December 31, 2004.

f. **Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations**
The Permittee must:

1) Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations; and

2) Using training materials that are available from U.S. EPA, the State, or other organizations, the program must include employee training to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance.

3. SWMP must identify the measurable goals for each of the BMPs, including, as appropriate, the months and years for scheduled actions, including interim milestones and the frequency of the action.

4. SWMP must identify the person or persons who will implement or coordinate SWMP, as well as each Minimum Control Measure.

5. Termination of coverage

A Permittee may terminate coverage if a new operator has assumed responsibility for the MS4, the Permittee has ceased operation of the MS4, or the Permittees has eliminated discharges from the MS4. To terminate coverage, the Permittee must submit a written request to the RWQCB.

6. Reliance on a SIE

The Permittee may rely on a SIE to satisfy one or more of the permit obligations, if the separate entity can appropriately and adequately address the storm water issues of the Permittee. The Permittee must describe the arrangement in the SWMP and the arrangement is subject to the approval of the RWQCB Executive Officer. The other entity must agree to implement the control measure(s), or components thereof, to achieve compliance with the General Permit. The Permittee remains responsible for compliance with this General Permit if the SIE fails to implement the control measure(s).

If the Permittee relies on an SIE to implement all six Minimum Control Measures and the SIE also has a storm water permit issued by SWRCB or RWQCB, the Permittee relying on the SIE must still submit an NOI, appropriate fee, and certification of the arrangement. The Permittee must note this fact in the NOI and provide proof that the SIE has an approved SWMP, but is not required to maintain a SWMP nor submit annual reports.

7. Outfalls not identified in the storm sewer system map required by Provision D.2.c.2), but constructed within the permitted area during the term of this General Permit to receiving waters identified in the NOI, shall not be considered a material change in character, location, or volume of the permitted discharge, and shall be allowed under the terms of this General Permit without permit application or permit modification, provided that the following information be provided in the subsequent annual report:

   a. Receiving water name;

   b. Storm sewer system map of added area;

   c. Certification that SWMP shall be amended to include the drainage area.

E. SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

Those regulated traditional and non-traditional Small MS4s serving a population over 50,000 or that are subject to high growth (at least 25 percent over ten years) must comply with the requirements in Attachment 4 of this General Permit. Compliance is required upon full implementation of the Small MS4s' storm water management plan.

Attachment 5 provides a list of communities that SWRCB anticipates being subject to the provisions in Attachment 4.

F. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND MONITORING

1. Reporting

   The Permittee must submit annual reports to the appropriate RWQCB by September 15th of each year (for Small MS4s designated with the adoption of this permit, the first annual report is to be submitted in 2004), or as otherwise required by the RWQCB Executive Officer, unless exempted under Provision D.6. The report shall summarize the activities performed throughout the reporting period (July 1 through June 30) and must include:

   a. The status of compliance with permit conditions;

   b. An assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the identified BMPs;

   c. Status of the identified measurable goals;

   d. Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period;

e. A summary of the storm water activities the Permittee plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle;

f. Any proposed change(s) to SWMP along with a justification of why the change(s) are necessary; and

g. A change in the person or persons implementing and coordinating SWMP.

2. RWQCB may impose additional monitoring requirements, which may include a reporting component. RWQCBs may adopt such requirements on an individual or group basis.

3. Recordkeeping

The Permittee must keep records required by this General Permit for at least five years or the duration of the General Permit if continued. The RWQCB Executive Officer may specify a longer time for record retention. The Permittee must submit the records to the RWQCB Executive Officer upon request. The Permittee must make the records, including the permit and SWMP, available to the public during regular business hours.

G. RWQCB AUTHORITIES

RWQCBs will review and approve SWMPs prior to permit coverage being in effect and will conduct public hearings of individual permit applications upon request. Where there is no hearing, the Executive Officer may approve the SWMP. RWQCBs will also oversee compliance with this General Permit. Oversight may include, but is not limited to, reviewing reports, requiring modification to SWMPs and other submissions, imposing region-specific monitoring requirements, conducting inspections, taking enforcement actions against violators of this General Permit, and making additional designations of Permittees pursuant with the criteria described in this General Permit and Fact Sheet. The RWQCBs may also issue individual permits to regulated Small MS4s, and alternative general permits to categories of regulated Small MS4s. Upon issuance of such permits by an RWQCB, this General Permit shall no longer regulate the affected Small MS4(s).

H. STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. General Authority

Three of the minimum control measures (illicit discharge detection and elimination, and the two construction-related measures) require enforceable controls on third party activities to ensure successful implementation of the measure. Some non-traditional operators, however, may not have the necessary legal regulatory authority to adopt these enforceable controls. As in the case of

local governments that lack such authority, non-traditional MS4s are expected to utilize the authority they do possess and to seek cooperative arrangements.

2. Duty to Comply

   The Permittee must comply with all of the conditions of this General Permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of CWA and the Porter-Cologne and is grounds for enforcement action and/or removal from General Permit coverage. In the event that the Permittee is removed from coverage under the General Permit, the Permittee will be required to seek coverage under an individual or alternative general permit.

3. General Permit Actions

   This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a General Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not nullify any General Permit condition.

   If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under section 307(a) of CWA for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this General Permit, this General Permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and Permittee so notified.

4. Noncompliance Reporting

   Permittees who cannot certify compliance and/or who have had other instances of noncompliance shall notify the appropriate RWQCB within 30 days. Instances of noncompliance resulting in emergencies (i.e., that endanger human health or the environment) shall be reported orally to the RWQCB within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstance and in writing to the RWQCB within five days of the occurrence. The notification shall identify the noncompliance event and an initial assessment of any impact caused by the event, describe the actions necessary to achieve compliance, and include a time schedule indicating when compliance will be achieved. The time schedule and corrective measures are subject to modification by the RWQCB Executive Officer.

5. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

   It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

6. Duty to Mitigate

   The Permittee shall take all responsible steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this General Permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

7. Proper Operation and Maintenance

   The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit and with the requirements of SWMP. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by the Permittee when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

8. Property Rights

   This General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor does it authorize any infringement of federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

9. Duty to Provide Information

   The Permittee shall furnish RWQCB, SWRCB, or U.S. EPA, during normal business hours, any requested information to determine compliance with this General Permit. The Permittee shall also furnish, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Permit.

10. Inspection and Entry

    The Permittee shall allow RWQCB, SWRCB, U.S. EPA, or an authorized representative of RWQCB, SWRCB, or U.S. EPA, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

    a. Enter upon the Permittee's premises during normal business hours where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;

    b. Access and copy, during normal business hours, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit within a reasonable time from notification;

c. Inspect during normal business hours any municipal facilities; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times for the purpose of assuring General Permit compliance.

11. Signatory Requirements

All NOIs, SWMPs, certifications, reports, or other information prepared in accordance with this General Permit submitted to SWRCB or RWQCB shall be signed by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA).

12. Certification

Any person signing documents under Section H.11 above shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete.

I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

13. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittee will give advance notice to the RWQCB and local storm water management agency of any planned changes in the regulated Small MS4 activity that may result in noncompliance with General Permit requirements.

14. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Section 309(c)(4) of CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both.

15. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

    a. Part 309 of CWA provides significant penalties for any person who violates a permit condition implementing Parts 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of CWA or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such section in a permit issued under Part 402. Any person who violates any permit condition of this General Permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $27,500 per calendar day of such violation, as well as any other appropriate sanction provided by Part 309 of CWA.

    b. Porter-Cologne also provides for administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, which in some cases are greater than those under CWA.

16. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

    Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action against the Permittee or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Permittee is or may be subject to under Part 311 of CWA.

17. Severability

    The provisions of this General Permit are severable; and, if any provision of this General Permit or the application of any provision of this General Permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this General Permit shall not be affected thereby.

18. Reopener Clause

    This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause due to promulgation of amended regulations, or otherwise in accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, and 124.5.

19. Availability

    A copy of this General Permit and SWMP shall be made available for public review.

20. Transfers

    This General Permit is not transferable. A Permittee must submit written notification to the appropriate RWQCB to terminate coverage of this General Permit.

21. Continuation of Expired Permit

This General Permit expires five years from the date of adoption. This General Permit continues in force and in effect until a new General Permit is issued or the SWRCB rescinds this General Permit. Only those Small MS4s authorized to discharge under the expiring General Permit are covered by the continued General Permit.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Clerk to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of SWRCB held on April 30, 2003.

AYE: Arthur G. Baggett, Jr.
Peter S. Silva
Richard Katz
Gary M. Carlton

NO: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

Maureen Marché
Clerk to the Board

Operators of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems that serve areas within urbanized areas are automatically designated as regulated Small MS4s. These include the following areas. (For cities, the permit area boundary is the city boundary. For counties, permit boundaries must at least be inclusive of urbanized areas. The boundaries must be proposed in the permit application and may be developed in conjunction with the applicable regional water quality control board.)

Region 1
City of Cotati
Graton, County of Sonoma
City of Healdsburg
City of Rohnert Park
City of Sebastapool
Town of Windsor
County of Sonoma

Region 2
City of Belvedere
City of Benicia
Black Point-Green Point, County of Marin
Town of Corte Madera
Town of Fairfax
City of Larkspur
Lucas Valley-Marinwood, County of Marin
City of Mill Valley
City of Napa
City of Novato
City of Petaluma
Town of Ross
Town of San Anselmo
City of San Francisco (those areas not served by a CSO)
City of San Rafael
City of Sausalito
City of Tamalpais-Homestead Valley
City of Tiburon
Woodacre, County of Marin
County of Napa
County of Marin
County of Solano
County of Sonoma
County of San Francisco (those areas not served by a CSO)

Region 3
Aptos, County of Santa Cruz
City of Atascadero
Ben Lomand, County of Santa Cruz
Boulder Creek, County of Santa Cruz

City of Capitola
City of Carmel-by-the-Sea
Carmel Valley Village, County of Monterey
City of Carpinteria
Castroville, County of Monterey
Coralitos, County of Santa Cruz
City of Del Ray Oaks
Felton, County of Santa Cruz
City of Gilroy
Goleta, County of Santa Barbara
Isla Vista, County of Santa Barbara
Las Lomas, County of Santa Cruz
Live Oak, County of Santa Cruz
City of Lompoc
City of Marina
Montecito, County of Santa Barbara
City of Monterey
City of Morgan Hill
Nipomo, County of San Luis Obispo
Orcutt, County of Santa Barbara
City of Pacific Grove
Pajaro, County of Monterey
City of Paso Robles
Pebble Beach, County of Monterey
Prunedale, Count of Monterey
City of San Luis Obispo
City of Sand City
San Martin, County of Santa Clara
City of Santa Barbara
City of Santa Cruz
City of Santa Maria
City of Scotts Valley
City of Seaside
Soquel, County of Santa Cruz
Summerland, County of Santa Cruz
City of Watsonville
Templeton, County of San Luis Obispo
Vandenberg Village, County of Santa Barbara
County of Monterey
County of San Luis Obispo
County of Santa Barbara
County of Santa Clara
County of Santa Cruz

Region 5
City of Anderson
City of Atwater
City of Auburn

Bondelle Ranchos, County of Madera
City of Ceres
City of Chico
City of Davis
City of Delhi
El Dorado Hills, County of El Dorado
Empire, County of Stanislaus
City of Exeter
City of Farmersville
French Camp, County of San Joaquin
Goshen, County of Tulare
Granite Bay, County of Placer
City of Hughson
Kennedy, County of San Joaquin
Keyes, County of Stanislaus
City of Lathrop
Linda, County of Yuba
City of Lodi
Town of Loomis
City of Madera
Madera Acres, County of Madera
City of Manteca
City of Marysville
City of Merced
Morada, County of San Joaquin
North Auburn, County of Placer
North Woodbridge, County of San Joaquin
Olivehurst, County of Yuba
City of Porterville
City of Redding
City of Ripon
City of Riverbank
City of Rocklin
City of Roseville
Salida, County of Stanislaus
City of Shasta Lake
Strathmore, County of Tulare
South Yuba City, County of Sutter
City of Tracy
City of Turlock
City of Vacaville
City of Visalia
City of West Sacramento
City of Winton
City of Yuba City
County of Butte
County of Madera
County of Merced

County of Placer
County of San Joaquin
County of Shasta
County of Solano
County of Stanislaus
County of Sutter
County of Tulare
County of Yolo
County of Yuba

Region 6
City of Apple Valley
City of Hesperia
City of Lancaster
City of Palmdale
City of Victorville
County of San Bernadino
County of Los Angeles

Region 7
City of El Centro
Heber, County of Imperial
City of Imperial
County of Imperial

Operators of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems that serve areas that are designated by the State Water Resources Control Board or Regional Water Quality Control Board in accordance with the designation criteria contained in the General Permit are regulated Small MS4s. These include, but are not limited to, the following areas. (For cities, the permit area boundary is the city boundary. For counties, permit boundaries must at least be inclusive of urbanized areas. The boundaries must be proposed in the permit application and may be developed in conjunction with the applicable regional water quality control board.)

Region 1

Area	Justification	Details
City of Arcata	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Mad River which is on the 303(d) list for sediment/turbidity • Urban cluster
City of Eureka	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Elk River and Freshwater Creek which are listed on the 303(d) list for sedimentation/siltation • Urban cluster
City of Fort Bragg	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Noyo River which is listed for sedimentation/siltation • Urban cluster
City of Fortuna	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Eel River which is on the 303(d) list for sedimentation/siltation and temperature • Urban cluster
McKinleyville, County of Humboldt	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Mad River which is on the 303(d) list for sedimentation/siltation and turbidity • Urban cluster
City of Ukiah	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Russian River which is listed for sedimentation/siltation • Urban cluster
County of Mendocino	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Russian River which is listed for sedimentation/siltation • Urban cluster •

Region 2

Area	Justification	Details
City of Calistoga	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Napa River, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens • Urban cluster
City of St. Helena	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Napa River, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens • Urban cluster
City of Sonoma	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Sonoma Creek, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens • Urban cluster
Town of Yountville	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Napa River, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens • Urban cluster

Region 3

Area	Justification	Details
City of Arroyo Grande	• High Population Density	• Tourism, Urban cluster
Baywood-Los Osos, County of San Luis Obispo	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Morro Bay which is on the 303(d) list for sediments • Urban cluster
City of Buellton	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment • Urban cluster
Cambria, County of San Luis Obispo	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Marine Sanctuary • Urban cluster
City of Greenfield	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Growth Rate • High Population Density	• Salinas River, which is listed for sediment and salinity/TDS/chlorides • 68.6% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Grover Beach	• High Population Density	• Tourism, Urban cluster
City of Hollister	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Growth Rate • High Population Density	• San Benito River, which is listed for sediment • 79.1% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of King City	• Discharge Into A Sensitive	• Salinas River, which is listed

	Water Body • High Growth Rate • High Population Density	for sediment and salinity/TDS/chlorides • 45.3% over 10 years • Urban cluster
	•	•
Los Olivos, County of Santa Barbara	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment • Urban Cluster
City of Morro Bay	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Morro Bay, which is on the 303(d) list for sediments • Urban cluster
Oceano, County of San Luis Obispo	• High Population Density	• Tourism, Urban cluster
City of Pismo Beach	• High Population Density	• Tourism, Urban cluster
Santa Ynez, County of Santa Barbara	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment • Urban cluster
Shell Beach, County of San Luis Obispo	• High Population Density	• Tourism
City of Soledad	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Growth Rate • High Population Density	• Salinas River, which is listed for sediment and salinity/TDS/chlorides • 57.6% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Solvang	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment • Urban cluster • Tourism

Region 5

Area	Justification	Details
City of Clearlake	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Clear Lake which is on the 303(d) list for mercury and nutrients • Urbanized cluster
City of Dixon	• High Growth Or Growth Potential • High Population Density	• 54.8% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Grass Valley	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Growth Potential	• Receiving waters support threatened and endangered species

	• High Population Density	• Urban cluster
City of Hanford	• Urbanized Area in corrected census data	• Urbanized Area in corrected census data
City of Kingsburg	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Population Density	• Kings River, used for recreation and agriculture supply • Urban cluster
City of Lakeport	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Population Density	• Clear Lake which is on the 303(d) list for mercury and nutrients • Urban cluster
City of Lemoore	• Urbanized Area in corrected census data	• Urbanized Area in corrected census data
City of Lincoln	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Growth And Growth Potential • High Population Density	• Receiving waters support threatened and endangered species • 54.6% over 10 years and continuing at 15% per year • Urban cluster
City of Los Baños	• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Growth • High Population Density	• Los Baños Canal which is used for agriculture supply and flows into a water of the U.S. • 78.2% growth over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Oakdale	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body • High Growth • High Population Density	• Stanislaus River which is on the 303(d) list for pesticides and unknown toxicity • 29.6% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Patterson	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body • High Growth • High Population Density	• San Joaquin river which is on the 303(d) list for pesticides, and unknown toxicity • 34.5% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Placerville	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Receiving waters support threatened and endangered species • Urban cluster
City of Reedley	• Discharge Into Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• Kings River, used for recreation and agriculture supply • Urban cluster
City of Rio Vista	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body	• Sacramento River, Delta, which is on the 303(d) list

	• High Population Growth Potential • High Population Density	for pesticides, mercury, and unknown toxicity • 210% projected growth between 2000 and 2010 • Urban cluster
City of Selma	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Population Density	• Discharge to Consolidated Irrigation Canal, which is tributary to Kings River, used for recreation and agriculture supply • Urban cluster
City of Tulare	• High Growth • Contributor Of Pollutants To Waters Of The U.S. • High Population Density	• 32.3% growth over 10 years • High population, approaching "urbanized area" • Urban cluster
City of Woodland	• Significant Contributor Of Pollutants To Waters Of The U.S. • High Population Density • Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies	• 49,151 people at the time of the census, essentially the same threat as an urbanized area • Urban cluster • Contact recreation
County of Kings	• Urbanized Area in corrected census data	• Urbanized Area in corrected census data
County of Lake	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Population Density	• Clear Lake which is on the 303(d) list for mercury and nutrients • Urban cluster

Region 7

Area	Justification	Details
City of Brawley	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• New River which is on the 303(d) list for bacteria, nutrients, pesticides, and sedimentation • Urban cluster
City of Calexico	• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density	• New River which is on the 303(d) list for bacteria, nutrients, pesticides, and sedimentation • Urban cluster

Non-Traditional Small MS4s

Attachment 3
WQO# 2003 – 0005 – DWQ

Non-traditional Small MS4s anticipated to be designated in the future will include the following entities.

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
1	California Community Colleges	College of the Redwoods	7351 Tompkins Hill Road	Eureka, CA 95501-9301
1	California Community Colleges	Mendocino College	1000 Hensley Creek Rd. PO Box 3000	Ukiah, CA 95482-0300
1	California Community Colleges	Santa Rosa Junior College - Santa Rosa Campus	1501 Mendocino Avenue	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-4395
1	California State University	Humboldt State University	1 Harpst Street	Arcata, CA 95521-8299
1	California State University	Sonoma State University	1801 East Cotati Ave.	Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609
1	District Agricultural Association	Humboldt County Fairgrounds	3750 Harris Street	Eureka, CA
1	District Agricultural Association	Mendocino County Fairgrounds	1055 North State Street	Ukiah, CA
1	School District, Alexander Valley Union Elementary		8511 Hwy. 128	Healdsburg, CA 95448-9020
1	School District, Arcata Elementary		1435 Buttermilk Lane	Arcata, CA 95521-
1	School District, Bellevue Union Elementary		3223 Primrose Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95407-7723
1	School District, Bennett Valley Union Elementary		2250 Mesquite Dr.	Santa Rosa, CA 95405-8310
1	School District, Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified		1601 E Cotati Ave.	Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3606
1	School District, Eureka City Unified		3200 Walford Ave.	Eureka, CA 95503-4887
1	School District, Fieldbrook Elementary		4070 Fieldbrook Road	Arcata, CA 95521-9709
1	School District, Fort Bragg Unified		312 S. Lincoln St.	Fort Bragg, CA 95437-4416
1	School District, Fortuna Union Elementary		843 L St.	Fortuna, CA 95540-1921
1	School District, Fortuna Union High		379 12th St.	Fortuna, CA 95540-2357
1	School District, Freshwater Elementary		75 Greenwood Heights Dr.	Eureka, CA 95503-9569
1	School District, Garfield Elementary		2200 Freshwater Road	Eureka, CA 95503-9562
1	School District, Gravenstein Union Elementary		3840 Twig Ave.	Sebastopol, CA 95472-5750
1	School District, Healdsburg Unified		925 University St.	Healdsburg, CA 95448-3528
1	School District, Mark West Union Elementary		305 Mark West Springs Road	Santa Rosa, CA 95404-1101
1	School District, McKinleyville Union Elementary		2275 Central Ave.	McKinleyville, CA 95519-3611
1	School District, Oak Grove Union Elementary		5285 Hall Road	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-5566
1	School District, Pacific Union Elementary		3001 Janes Road	Arcata, CA 95521-4701
1	School District, Piner-Olivet Union Elementary		3450 Coffey Lane	Santa Rosa, CA 95403-1919
1	School District, Rincon Valley Union Elementary		1000 Yulupa Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95405-7020
1	School District, Rohnerville Elementary		3850 Rohnerville Road	Fortuna, CA 95540-3122
1	School District, Roseland Elementary		950 Sebastopol Road	Santa Rosa, CA 95407-6829
1	School District, Santa Rosa Elementary		211 Ridgway Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-4320
1	School District, Santa Rosa High		211 Ridgway Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-4320
1	School District, Sebastopol Union Elementary		7905 Valentine Ave.	Sebastopol, CA 95472-3214
1	School District, South Bay Union Elementary		5248 Vance Ave.	Eureka, CA 95503-6351
1	School District, Twin Hills Union Elementary		700 Water Trough Road	Sebastopol, CA 95472-3917
1	School District, Ukiah Unified		925 N. State St.	Ukiah, CA 95482-3411
1	School District, West Side Union Elementary		1201 Felta Road	Healdsburg, CA 95448-9476
1	School District, West Sonoma County Union High		462 Johnson St.	Sebastopol, CA 95472-

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
1	School District, Windsor Unified		9291 Old Redwood Hwy. #300 C	Windsor, CA 95492-9217
1	School District, Wright Elementary		4385 Price Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95407-6550
2	Bureau of Prisons	FCI Dublin	5701 8th Street - Camp Parks	Dublin, CA 94568
2	California Air National Guard	129th Rescue Wing	PO Box 103	Moffett Airfield, CA 94035-5006
2	California Community Colleges	Canada College	4200 Farm Hill Boulevard	Redwood City, CA 94061-1099
2	California Community Colleges	Chabot College	25555 Hesperian Blvd PO Box 5001	Hayward, CA 94545-5001
2	California Community Colleges	City College of San Francisco	50 Phelan Avenue, E200	San Francisco, CA 94112-1898
2	California Community Colleges	College of Alameda	555 Atlantic Avenue	Alameda, CA 94501-2109
2	California Community Colleges	College of San Mateo	1700 West Hillsdale Boulevard	San Mateo, CA 94402-3784
2	California Community Colleges	Contra Costa College	2600 Mission Bell Drive	San Pablo, CA 94806-3195
2	California Community Colleges	DeAnza College	21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard	Cupertino, CA 95014-5797
2	California Community Colleges	Diablo Valley College	321 Golf Club Road	Pleasant Hill, CA 94523-1544
2	California Community Colleges	Evergreen Valley College	3095 Yerba Buena Road	San Jose, CA 95135-1598
2	California Community Colleges	Foothill College	12345 El Monte Road	Los Altos Hills, CA 94022-4599
2	California Community Colleges	Laney College	900 Fallon Street	Oakland, CA 94607-4893
2	California Community Colleges	Las Positas College	3033 Collier Canyon Road	Livermore, CA 94550-7650
2	California Community Colleges	Los Medanos College	2700 East Leland Road	Pittsburg, CA 94565-5197
2	California Community Colleges	Merritt College	12500 Campus Drive	Oakland, CA 94619-3196
2	California Community Colleges	Mission College	3000 Mission College Boulevard	Santa Clara, CA 95054-1897
2	California Community Colleges	Napa Valley College	2277 Napa Vallejo Highway	Napa, CA 94558-6236
2	California Community Colleges	Ohlone College	43600 Mission Boulevard	Fremont, CA 94539-0911
2	California Community Colleges	San Jose City College	2100 Moorpark Avenue	San Jose, CA 95128-2799
2	California Community Colleges	Santa Rosa Junior College - Petaluma Campus	680 Sonoma Mountain Parkway	Petaluma, CA 94952
2	California Community Colleges	Skyline College	3300 College Drive	San Bruno, CA 94066-1662
2	California Community Colleges	Solano Community College	4000 Suisun Valley Road	Suisun City, CA 94585-3197
2	California Community Colleges	Vista College	2020 Milvia Street	Berkeley, CA 94704-1183
2	California Community Colleges	West Valley College	14000 Fruitvale Avenue	Saratoga, CA 95070-5699
2	California State University	California State University Hayward	25800 Carlos Bee Blvd	Hayward, CA 94542
2	California State University	California State University Maritime	200 Maritime Academy Drive	Vallejo, CA 94590
2	California State University	CSU Maritime Academy	200 MARITIME	Vallejo, CA
2	California State University	SF State University	1600 Holloway Avenue	San Francisco, CA 94132
2	Corrections, Dept of	San Quentin State Prison		San Quentin, CA 94964
2	Defense, Department of	Camp Parks	Bldg 790 Reserve Forces Training Area	Dublin, CA 94568-5201
2	Defense, Department of	Concord Naval Weapons Station	10 Delta St	Concord, CA 94520-5100
2	Defense, Department of	Oakland Army Base		, CA
2	Defense, Department of	Onizuka Air Station	1080 Lockheed Martin Way Box 41	Sunnyvale, CA 94089-1237
2	Defense, Department of	San Bruno Naval Facility	900 Commodore Drive	San Bruno, CA 94066-5006
2	Defense, Department of	Santa Clara Naval Reserve Center	500 Shenandoah Plaza, P.O. Box 128, M	Mountain View, CA 94035-0128
2	Defense, Department of	Travis Air Force Base	60 Support Group	Travis AFB, CA 94535-5049
2	Developmental Services, Dept of	Agnews Devolopmental Center East & West	3500 Zanker Road	San Jose, CA
2	District Agricultural Association	Napa County Fairgrounds	575 Third Street	Napa, CA
2	District Agricultural Association	Sonoma-Marin Fair	Fairgrounds Dr	Petaluma, CA

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2	Education, Dept of	Calif. School for the Blind	500 Walnut Ave.	Fremont, CA 94536-4365
2	Education, Dept of	Calif. School for the Deaf	39350 Gallaudet Dr.	Fremont, CA 94538-2308
2	Energy, Dept of	Sandia National Labs., CA Pgms.	P.O. Box 969, MS-9221	Livermore, CA 94550
2	Health Services, Dept of	Fairfield Animal Facility	6250 Lambie Road	Suisun City, CA
2	Menatl Health, Dept of	Napa State Hospital	2100 Napa-Vallejo Hwy	Napa, CA
2	NASA	Moffett Federal Air Field	NASA - AMES, MS 218-1	Moffett Airfield, CA 94035
2	Port of Oakland		530 Water Street	Oakland, CA 94607
2	Presido Trust		34 Graham Street PO Box 29052	San Franciso, CA 94129-0052
2	Rehabilitation, Dept of	Center for the Blind	400 Adams Street	Albany, CA
2	San Mateo Union High School District		650 N. Delaware St.	San Mateo, CA 94401-1795
2	School District, Acalanes Union High		1212 Pleasant Hill Road	Lafayette, CA 94549-2623
2	School District, Alameda City Unified		2200 Central Ave.	Alameda, CA 94501-4450
2	School District, Albany City Unified		904 Talbot Ave.	Albany, CA 94706-2020
2	School District, Alum Rock Union Elementary		2930 Gay Ave.	San Jose, CA 95127-2322
2	School District, Bayshore Elementary		1 Martin St.	Daly City, CA 94014-1603
2	School District, Belmont-Redwood Shores Elementary		2960 Hallmark Dr.	Belmont, CA 94002-2943
2	School District, Benicia Unified		350 East K St.	Benicia, CA 94510-3437
2	School District, Berkeley Unified		2134 Martin Luther King, Jr. W	Berkeley, CA 94704-1109
2	School District, Berryessa Union Elementary		1376 Piedmont Road	San Jose, CA 95132-2427
2	School District, Brisbane Elementary		1 Solano St.	Brisbane, CA 94005-1342
2	School District, Burlingame Elementary		1825 Trousdale Dr	Burlingame, CA 94010-4509
2	School District, Cabrillo Unified		498 Kelly Ave.	Half Moon Bay, CA 94019-1636
2	School District, Calistoga Joint Unified		1520 Lake St.	Calistoga, CA 94515-1605
2	School District, Cambrian Elementary		4115 Jacksol Dr.	San Jose, CA 95124-3312
2	School District, Campbell Union Elementary		155 N. Third St.	Campbell, CA 95008-2044
2	School District, Campbell Union High		3235 Union Ave.	San Jose, CA 95124-2009
2	School District, Canyon Elementary		187 Pinehurst Road	Canyon, CA 94516-0187
2	School District, Castro Valley Unified		4430 Alma Ave.	Castro Valley, CA 94546-0146
2	School District, Cinnabar Elementary		286 Skillman Lane	Petaluma, CA 94975-0399
2	School District, Cupertino Union Elementary		10301 Vista Dr.	Cupertino, CA 95014-2040
2	School District, Dixie Elementary		380 Nova Albion Way	San Rafael, CA 94903-3523
2	School District, Dublin Unified		7471 Larkdale Ave.	Dublin, CA 94568-1500
2	School District, Dunham Elementary		4111 Roblar Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9202
2	School District, East Side Union High		830 N. Capitol Ave.	San Jose, CA 95133-1316
2	School District, Emery Unified		4727 San Pablo Ave.	Emeryville, CA 94608-3035
2	School District, Evergreen Elementary		3188 Quimby Road	San Jose, CA 95148-3022
2	School District, Fairfield-Suisun Unified		1975 Pennsylvania Ave.	Fairfield, CA 94533-
2	School District, Franklin-McKinley Elementary		645 Wool Creek Dr.	San Jose, CA 95112-2617
2	School District, Fremont Unified		4210 Technology Dr.	Fremont, CA 94537-5008
2	School District, Fremont Union High		589 W. Fremont Ave.	Sunnyvale, CA 94087-
2	School District, Hayward Unified		24411 Amador St.	Hayward, CA 94540-0001
2	School District, Hillsborough City Elementary		300 El Cerrito Ave.	Hillsborough, CA 94010-6818

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2	School District, Jefferson Elementary		101 Lincoln Ave.	Daly City, CA 94015-3934
2	School District, Jefferson Union High		699 Serramonte Blvd.,Suite 100	Daly City, CA 94015-4132
2	School District, John Swett Unified		341 #B (Selby)	Crockett, CA 94525-
2	School District, La Honda-Pescadero Unified		620 North St	Pescadero, CA 94060-0189
2	School District, Lafayette Elementary		3477 School St.	Lafayette, CA 94549-1029
2	School District, Laguna Joint Elementary		3286 Chileno Valley Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9428
2	School District, Laguna Salada Union Elementary		375 Reina del Mar	Pacifica, CA 94044-3052
2	School District, Lakeside Joint Elementary		19621 Black Road	Los Gatos, CA 95030-9522
2	School District, Larkspur Elementary		230 Doherty Dr.	Larkspur, CA 94939-
2	School District, Las Lomitas Elementary		1011 Altschul Ave.	Menlo Park, CA 94025-6706
2	School District, Liberty Elementary		170 Liberty Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-1074
2	School District, Lincoln Elementary		1300 Hicks Valley Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9407
2	School District, Livermore Valley Joint Unified		685 E. Jack London Blvd.	Livermore, CA 94550-1800
2	School District, Loma Prieta Joint Union Elementary		23800 Summit Road	Los Gatos, CA 95033-4054
2	School District, Los Altos Elementary		201 Covington Road	Los Altos, CA 94024-4030
2	School District, Los Gatos Union Elementary		15766 Poppy Lane	Los Gatos, CA 95030-3228
2	School District, Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High		17421 Farley Road West	Los Gatos, CA 95030-3308
2	School District, Luther Burbank Elementary		4 Wabash Ave.	San Jose, CA 95128-1931
2	School District, Martinez Unified		921 Susana St.	Martinez, CA 94553-1848
2	School District, Menlo Park City Elementary		181 Encinal Ave.	Atherton, CA 94027-3102
2	School District, Mill Valley Elementary		411 Sycamore Ave.	Mill Valley, CA 94941-2231
2	School District, Millbrae Elementary		555 Richmond Dr.	Millbrae, CA 94030-1600
2	School District, Milpitas Unified		1331 E. Calaveras Blvd.	Milpitas, CA 95035-5707
2	School District, Montebello Elementary		15101 Montebello Road	Cupertino, CA 95014-5431
2	School District, Moraga Elementary		1540 School St.	Moraga, CA 94556-0158
2	School District, Moreland Elementary		4710 Campbell Ave.	San Jose, CA 95130-1709
2	School District, Mountain View-Los Altos Union High		1299 Bryant Ave.	Mountain View, CA 94040-4527
2	School District, Mountain View-Whisman Elementary		750 A San Pierre Way	Mountain View, CA 94043-
2	School District, Mt. Diablo Unified		1936 Carlotta Dr.	Concord, CA 94519-1358
2	School District, Mt. Pleasant Elementary		3434 Marten Ave.	San Jose, CA 95148-
2	School District, Napa Valley Unified		2425 Jefferson St.	Napa, CA 94558-4931
2	School District, New Haven Unified		34200 Alvarado-Niles Road	Union City, CA 94587-4402
2	School District, Newark Unified		5715 Musick Ave.	Newark, CA 94560-0385
2	School District, Novato Unified		1015 Seventh St.	Novato, CA 94945-2205
2	School District, Oak Grove Elementary		6578 Santa Teresa Blvd.	San Jose, CA 95119-1204
2	School District, Oakland Unified		1025 Second Ave.	Oakland, CA 94606-2212
2	School District, Old Adobe Union Elementary		845 Crinella Dr.	Petaluma, CA 94954-4450
2	School District, Orchard Elementary		921 Fox Lane	San Jose, CA 95131-
2	School District, Orinda Union Elementary		8 Altarinda Road	Orinda, CA 94563-2603
2	School District, Palo Alto Unified		25 Churchill Ave.	Palo Alto, CA 94306-1005
2	School District, Petaluma City Elementary		200 Douglas St.	Petaluma, CA 94952-2575
2	School District, Petaluma Joint Union High		200 Douglas St.	Petaluma, CA 94952-2575

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2	School District, Piedmont City Unified		760 Magnolia Ave.	Piedmont, CA 94611-4047
2	School District, Pittsburg Unified		2000 Railroad Ave.	Pittsburg, CA 94565-3830
2	School District, Pleasanton Unified		4665 Bernal Ave.	Pleasanton, CA 94566-7449
2	School District, Portola Valley Elementary		4575 Alpine Road	Portola Valley, CA 94028-8040
2	School District, Ravenswood City Elementary		2160 Euclid Ave.	East Palo Alto, CA 94303-1703
2	School District, Redwood City Elementary		750 Bradford St.	Redwood City, CA 94063-1727
2	School District, Reed Union Elementary		105A Avenida Miraflores	Tiburon, CA 94920-
2	School District, Ross Elementary		Lagunitas and Allen Aves.	Ross, CA 94957-1058
2	School District, Ross Valley Elementary		46 Green Valley Court	San Anselmo, CA 94960-1112
2	School District, San Bruno Park Elementary		500 Acacia Ave.	San Bruno, CA 94066-4298
2	School District, San Carlos Elementary		826 Chestnut St.	San Carlos, CA 94070-3802
2	School District, San Francisco Unified		135 Van Ness Ave.	San Francisco, CA 94102-5207
2	School District, San Jose Unified		855 Lenzen Ave.	San Jose, CA 95126-2736
2	School District, San Leandro Unified		14735 Juniper St.	San Leandro, CA 94579-1222
2	School District, San Lorenzo Unified		15510 Usher St.	San Lorenzo, CA 94580-
2	School District, San Mateo-Foster City Elementary		300 28th Ave.	San Mateo, CA 94402-0058
2	School District, San Rafael City Elementary		310 Nova Albion Way	San Rafael, CA 94903-
2	School District, San Rafael City High		310 Nova Albione	San Rafael, CA 94903-3500
2	School District, San Ramon Valley Unified		699 Old Orchard Dr.	Danville, CA 94526-4331
2	School District, Santa Clara Unified		1889 Lawrence Road	Santa Clara, CA 95052-0397
2	School District, Saratoga Union Elementary		20460 Forrest Hills Dr.	Saratoga, CA 95070-6020
2	School District, Sausalito Elementary		630 Nevada St.	Sausalito, CA 94965-1654
2	School District, Sequoia Union High		480 James Ave.	Redwood City, CA 94062-1041
2	School District, Sonoma Valley Unified		721 W. Napa St.	Sonoma, CA 95476-6412
2	School District, St. Helena Unified		465 Main St.	St. Helena, CA 94574-2159
2	School District, Sunnyvale Elementary		819 W. Iowa Ave.	Sunnyvale, CA 94088-3217
2	School District, Sunol Glen Unified		Main & Bond Sts.	Sunol, CA 94586-0569
2	School District, Tamalpais Union High		395 Doherty Dr.	Larkspur, CA 94977-0605
2	School District, Two Rock Union Elementary		5001 Spring Hill Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9639
2	School District, Union Elementary		5175 Union Ave.	San Jose, CA 95124-5434
2	School District, Union Joint Elementary		5300 Red Hill Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-
2	School District, Vallejo City Unified		211 Valle Vista	Vallejo, CA 94590-3256
2	School District, Walnut Creek Elementary		960 Ygnacio Valley Road	Walnut Creek, CA 94596-3892
2	School District, Waugh Elementary		880 Maria Dr.	Petaluma, CA 94954-6837
2	School District, West Contra Costa Unified		1108 Bissell Ave.	Richmond, CA 94801-3135
2	School District, Wilmar Union Elementary		3775 Bodega Ave.	Petaluma, CA 94952-8023
2	School District, Woodside Elementary		3195 Woodside Road	Woodside, CA 94062-2552
2	Transportation, Department of	Alameda Coast Guard Integrated Support Command	MLCP "VS" Bldg 50-8, Coast Guard Isla	Alameda, CA 94501
2	Transportation, Department of	Petaluma Coast Guard Training Center	599 Tomales Rd	Petaluma, CA 94952-5000
2	University of California	Berkeley Laboratory	1 Cyclotron Road MS-65	Berkeley, CA 94720
2	University of California	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	7000 East Ave.	Livermore, CA 94550-9234
2	University of California	The University of California, San Francisco		San Francisco, CA 94143

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2	University of California	University of California Berkeley	Department/Office Name	Berkeley, CA 94720
2	Veteran Affairs	Martinez Center for Rehab & Extended Care	150 Muir Rd.	Martinez, CA 94553
2	Veteran Affairs	San Francisco VA Medical Center	4150 Clement Street	San Francisco, CA 94121-1598
2	Veteran Affairs	VA Northern California Health Care System	150 Muir Rd.	Martinez, CA 94553
2	Veteran Affairs	VA Palo Alto Health Care System	3801 Miranda Avenue	Palo Alto, CA 94304-290
3	Bureau of Prisons	FCI Lompoc	3600 Guard Road	Lompoc, CA 93436
3	Bureau of Prisons	USP Lompoc	3901 Klein Boulevard	Lompoc, CA 93436
3	California Army National Guard	Camp Roberts	ATTN: CACR-DIS	Camp Roberts, CA 93451-5000
3	California Army National Guard	Camp San Luis Obispo	PO Box 4360	San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-4360
3	California Community Colleges	Allan Hancock College	800 South College Drive	Santa Maria, CA 93454-6368
3	California Community Colleges	Cabrillo College	6500 Soquel Drive	Aptos, CA 95003-3119
3	California Community Colleges	Cuesta College	PO Box 8106	San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8106
3	California Community Colleges	Gavilan College	5055 Santa Teresa Blvd.	Gilroy, CA 95020-9599
3	California Community Colleges	Hartnell College	156 Homestead Avenue	Salinas, CA 93901-1697
3	California Community Colleges	Monterey Peninsula College	980 Fremont Street	Monterey, CA 93940-4799
3	California Community Colleges	Santa Barbara City College	721 Cliff Drive	Santa Barbara, CA 93109-2394
3	California State University	California Polytechnic State University	1 Grand Ave.	San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
3	California State University	California State Monerey Bay	100 Canpus Center	Seaside, CA 93955
3	California Youth Authority	Ben Lomond Youth Conservation Camp	13575 Empire Grade	Santa Cruz, CA
3	California Youth Authority	El Paso de Robles Youth Correctional Facility	Airport Road	Paso Robles, CA
3	Corrections, Dept of	California Men's Colony	Highway 1	San Luis Obispo, CA 93409-8101
3	Corrections, Dept of	Correctional Training Facility	Highway 101 North	Soledad, CA 93960-0686
3	Corrections, Dept of	Salinas Valley State Prison	PO Box 1020	Soledad, CA 93960-1020
3	Defense, Department of	Camp San Luis Obispo	PO Box 4360	San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-4360
3	Defense, Department of	Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and	Bldg 4463 Giggling Rd.	Presido of Monterey, CA 93941-5777
3	Defense, Department of	Fort Hunter Liggett	AFRC-FMH-CDR	Fort Hunter Liggett, CA 93928-7000
3	Defense, Department of	Naval Postgraduate School Monterey Bay	1 University Circle	Monterey, CA 93943-5001
3	Defense, Department of	Vandenberg Air Force Base	30 CES/CEZ, 806 13th St. Suite 116	Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA 93437-5242
3	District Agricultural Association	Earl Warren Showgrounds (National Horse Show)	3400 Calle Real	Santa Barbara, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	Monterey County Fairgrounds	2004 Fairground Road	Monterey, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	San Luis Obispo County Fairgrounds	2198 Riverside Avenue	Paso Robles, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	Santa Cruz County Fairgounds	2601 Eest Lake Avenue	Watsonville, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	Santa Maria Fairpark	937 S Thornburg Street	Santa Maria, CA
3	Mental Health, Dept of	Atascadero State Hospital	10333 El Camino Real	Atascadero, CA
3	School District, Alisal Union Elementary		1205 E. Market St.	Salinas, CA 93905-2831
3	School District, Atascadero Unified		5601 West Mall	Atascadero, CA 93422-4234
3	School District, Ballard Elementary		2425 School St.	Solvang, CA 93463-9709
3	School District, Bitterwater-Tully Union Elementary		Lonoak Rt.	King City, CA 93930-
3	School District, Blochman Union Elementary		4949 Foxen Canyon Road	Santa Maria, CA 93454-9666
3	School District, Bonny Doon Union Elementary		1492 Pine Flat Road	Santa Cruz, CA 95060-9711

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
3	School District, Buellton Union Elementary		301 Second St.	Buellton, CA 93427-0075
3	School District, Carmel Unified		4380 Carmel Valley Road	Carmel, CA 93922-2700
3	School District, Carpinteria Unified		1400 Lindon Ave.	Carpinteria, CA 93013-1414
3	School District, Cayucos Elementary		2950 Santa Rosa Creek Road	Cambria, CA 93428-3506
3	School District, Cienega Union Elementary		11936 Cienega Road	Hollister, CA 95023-9697
3	School District, Coast Unified		2950 Santa Rosa Creek Road	Cambria, CA 93428-3506
3	School District, Cold Spring Elementary		2243 Sycamore Canyon Road	Santa Barbara, CA 93108-1909
3	School District, College Elementary		3325 Pine St.	Santa Ynez, CA 93460-0188
3	School District, Gilroy Unified		7810 Arroyo Circle	Gilroy, CA 95020-7313
3	School District, Goleta Union Elementary		401 N. Fairview Ave.	Goleta, CA 93117-1732
3	School District, Graves Elementary		15 McFadden Road	Salinas, CA 93908-
3	School District, Greenfield Union Elementary		493 El Camino Real	Greenfield, CA 93927-
3	School District, Happy Valley Elementary		3125 Branciforte Dr.	Santa Cruz, CA 95065-9775
3	School District, Hollister School District		2690 Cienega Rd	Hollister, CA 95023-
3	School District, Hope Elementary		3970 la Colina Road	Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1563
3	School District, King City Joint Union High		800 Broadway	King City, CA 93930-3326
3	School District, King City Union Elementary		800 Broadway	King City, CA 93930-2984
3	School District, Lagunita Elementary		975 San Juan Grade Road	Salinas, CA 93907-8438
3	School District, Live Oak Elementary		984-1 Bostwick Lane	Santa Cruz, CA 95062-1756
3	School District, Live Oak Unified		2201 Pennington Road	Live Oak, CA 95953-2469
3	School District, Lompoc Unified		1301 North A St.	Lompoc, CA 93438-8000
3	School District, Los Olivos Elementary		2540 Alamo Pintado Ave.	Los Olivos, CA 93441-0208
3	School District, Lucia Mar Unified		602 Orchard St.	Arroyo Grande, CA 93420-4000
3	School District, Mission Union Elementary		36825 Foothill Road	Soledad, CA 93960-9656
3	School District, Montecito Union Elementary		385 San Ysidro Road	Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2131
3	School District, Monterey Peninsula Unified		700 Pacific St.	Monterey, CA 93942-1031
3	School District, Morgan Hill Unified		15600 Concord Circle	Morgan Hill, CA 95037-7110
3	School District, Mountain Elementary		3042 Old San Jose Road	Soquel, CA 95073-9752
3	School District, North County Joint Union Elementary		500 Spring Grove Road	Hollister, CA 95023-9366
3	School District, Nuestro Elementary		3934 Broadway Road	Live Oak, CA 95953-9401
3	School District, Orcutt Union Elementary		Soares & Dyer Sts.	Orcutt, CA 93457-2310
3	School District, Pacific Grove Unified		555 Sinex Ave.	Pacific Grove, CA 93950-4320
3	School District, Pajaro Valley Joint Unified		294 Greenvalley Rd	Watsonville, CA 95076-
3	School District, Paso Robles Joint Unified		800 Niblick Road	Paso Robles, CA 93447-7010
3	School District, Salinas City Elementary		431 W. Alisal St.	Salinas, CA 93901-1624
3	School District, Salinas Union High		431 W. Alisal St.	Salinas, CA 93901-1624
3	School District, San Benito High		1220 Monterey St.	Hollister, CA 95023-4708
3	School District, San Lorenzo Valley Unified		6134 Hwy. 9	Felton, CA 95018-9704
3	School District, San Luis Coastal Unified		1500 Lizzie St.	San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-3099
3	School District, Santa Barbara Elementary		720 Santa Barbara St.	Santa Barbara, CA 93101-
3	School District, Santa Barbara High		720 Santa Barbara St.	Santa Barbara, CA 93101-
3	School District, Santa Cruz City Elementary		2931 Mission St.	Santa Cruz, CA 95060-

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
3	School District, Santa Cruz City High		2931 Mission St.	Santa Cruz, CA 95060-5709
3	School District, Santa Maria Joint Union High		2560 Skyway Dr.	Santa Maria, CA 93455-
3	School District, Santa Maria-Bonita Elementary		708 S. Miller St.	Santa Maria, CA 93454-6230
3	School District, Santa Rita Union Elementary		57 Russell Road	Salinas, CA 93906-4325
3	School District, Santa Ynez Valley Union High		2975 E. Hwy. 246	Santa Ynez, CA 93460-
3	School District, Scotts Valley Unified		4444 Scotts Valley Dr., Ste 5B	Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4529
3	School District, Soledad Unified		335 Market St.	Soledad, CA 93960-
3	School District, Solvang Elementary		565 Atterdag Road	Solvang, CA 93463-2690
3	School District, Soquel Union Elementary		620 Monterey Ave.	Capitola, CA 95010-3618
3	School District, Southside Elementary		4991 Southside Road	Hollister, CA 95023-9637
3	School District, Templeton Unified		960 Old County Road	Templeton, CA 93465-9419
3	School District, Washington Union Elementary		43 San Benancio Canyon Rd	Salinas, CA 93908-
3	University of California	UC Santa Barbara		Santa Barbara, CA 93106
3	University of California	University of California, Santa Cruz	1156 High Street	Santa Cruz, CA 95064
4	Bureau of Prisons	CCM Long Beach	535 N. Alameda Street	Los Angeles, CA 90012
4	Bureau of Prisons	FCI Terminal Island	1299 Seaside Avenue	Terminal Island, CA 90731
4	California Air National Guard	Channel Island Air National Guard Base	100 Mulcahey Dr	Port Hueneme, CA 93041-4002
4	California Community Colleges	Cerritos College	11110 Alondra Boulevard	Norwalk, CA 90650-6269
4	California Community Colleges	Citrus College	1000 West Foothill Boulevard	Glendora, CA 91741-1899
4	California Community Colleges	College Of The Canyons	26455 N. Rockwell Canyon Road	Santa Clarita, CA 91355-1899
4	California Community Colleges	Compton College	1111 East Artesia Boulevard	Compton, CA 90221-5393
4	California Community Colleges	East Los Angeles College	1301 Avenida Cesar Chavez	Monterey Park, CA 91754-6099
4	California Community Colleges	El Camino College	16007 Crenshaw Boulevard	Torrance, CA 90506-0002
4	California Community Colleges	Glendale Community College	1500 North Verdugo Road	Glendale, CA 91208-2894
4	California Community Colleges	Long Beach City College	4901 East Carson Street	Long Beach, CA 90808-1706
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles City College	855 North Vermont Avenue	Los Angeles, CA 90029-3590
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Harbor College	1111 Figueroa Place	Wilmington, CA 90744-2397
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Mission College	13356 Eldridge Avenue	Sylmar, CA 91342-3200
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Pierce College	6201 Winnetka Avenue	Woodland Hills, CA 91371-0001
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Southwest College	1600 West Imperial Highway	Los Angeles, CA 90047-4899
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Trade-Tech College	400 West Washington Boulevard	Los Angeles, CA 90015-4108
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Valley College	5800 Fulton Avenue	Van Nuys, CA 91401-4096
4	California Community Colleges	Moorpark College	7075 Campus Road	Moorpark, CA 93201-1695
4	California Community Colleges	Mt. San Antonio College	1100 North Grand Avenue	Walnut, CA 91789-1399
4	California Community Colleges	Oxnard College	4000 South Rose Avenue	Oxnard, CA 93033-6699
4	California Community Colleges	Pasadena City College	1570 East Colorado Boulevard	Pasadena, CA 91106-2003
4	California Community Colleges	Rio Hondo College	3600 Workman Mill Road	Whittier, CA 90601-1699
4	California Community Colleges	Santa Monica College	1900 Pico Boulevard	Santa Monica, CA 90405-1628
4	California Community Colleges	Ventura College	4667 Telegraph Road	Ventura, CA 93003-3899
4	California Community Colleges	West Los Angeles College	4800 Freshman Drive	Culver City, CA 90230-3500
4	California State University	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	3801 West Temple Avenue	Pomona, CA 91768
4	California State University	California State University Channel Islands	One University Drive	Camarillo, CA 93012

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
4	California State University	California State University Dominguez Hills	1000 E. Victoria Street	Carson, CA 90747
4	California State University	California State University Long Beach	1250 Bellflower Blvd.	Long Beach, CA 90840
4	California State University	California State University Los Angeles	5151 State University Drive	Los Angeles, CA 90032-4226
4	California State University	California State University Northridge	18111 Nordhoff Street	Northridge, CA 91330
4	California Youth Authority	Fred C. Nelles Youth Correcitonal Facility	11850 E Whittier	Whittier, CA
4	California Youth Authority	Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic	13200 S Bloomfield Ave	Norwalk, CA
4	California Youth Authority	Ventura Youth Correctional Facility	3100 Wright Rd	Camarillo, CA
4	Defense, Department of	Corona Naval Station	P.O. Box 5000	Corona, CA 92878-5000
4	Defense, Department of	Los Angeles Air Force Base	61 ABG/CEZV, 2420 Vela Way Suite 14	El Segundo, CA 90245
4	Defense, Department of	Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
4	Defense, Department of	Naval Base Ventura County		, CA
4	Defense, Department of	Port Hueneme Naval Facility	4363 Missile Way	Port Hueneme, CA 93043-4307
4	Defense, Department of	San Nicholas Island Naval Facility	NAWS-890000E	Point Mugu, CA 93042-5001
4	Devlopmental Services, Dept of	Lanterman Developmental Center	3530 West Pomona Blvd	Pomona, CA
4	District Agricultural Association	Ventura County Fairgrounds	10 West Harbor Blvd	Ventura, CA
4	Mental Health, Dept of	Metropolitan State Hospital	11401 Bloomfield Avenue	Norwalk, CA
4	School District, ABC Unified		16700 Norwalk Blvd.	Cerritos, CA 90703-1838
4	School District, Acton-Agua Dulce Unified		32248 N. Crown Valley Road	Acton, CA 93510-0068
4	School District, Alhambra City Elementary		15 W. Alhambra Road	Alhambra, CA 91802-2110
4	School District, Alhambra City High		15 W. Alhambra Road	Alhambra, CA 91802-2110
4	School District, Arcadia Unified		234 Campus Dr.	Arcadia, CA 91007-6902
4	School District, Azusa Unified		546 S. Citrus Ave.	Azusa, CA 91702-0500
4	School District, Baldwin Park Unified		3699 N. Holly Ave.	Baldwin Park, CA 91706-5397
4	School District, Bassett Unified		904 N. Willow Ave.	La Puente, CA 91746-1615
4	School District, Bellflower Unified		16703 S. Clark Ave.	Bellflower, CA 90706-5203
4	School District, Beverly Hills Unified		255 S. Lasky Dr.	Beverly Hills, CA 90212-3644
4	School District, Bonita Unified		115 W. Allen Ave.	San Dimas, CA 91773-1437
4	School District, Briggs Elementary		14438 W. Telegraph Road	Santa Paula, CA 93060-3088
4	School District, Burbank Unified		1900 W Olive Ave	Burbank, CA 91506
4	School District, Castaic Union Elementary		28131 Livingston Ave.	Valencia, CA 91355-
4	School District, Centinela Valley Union High		14901 S. Inglewood Ave.	Lawndale, CA 90260-1251
4	School District, Charter Oak Unified		20240 Cienega Ave.	Covina, CA 91723-0009
4	School District, Claremont Unified		2080 N. Mountain Ave.	Claremont, CA 91711-2643
4	School District, Compton Unified		604 S. Tamarind Ave.	Compton, CA 90220-3826
4	School District, Conejo Valley Unified		1400 E. Janss Road	Thousand Oaks, CA 91362-2133
4	School District, Covina-Valley Unified		519 E. Badillo St.	Covina, CA 91723-0269
4	School District, Culver City Unified		4034 Irving Pl.	Culver City, CA 90232-2810
4	School District, Downey Unified		11627 Brookshire Ave.	Downey, CA 90241-7017
4	School District, Duarte Unified		1620 Huntington Dr.	Duarte, CA 91010-2534
4	School District, East Whittier City Elementary		14535 E. Whittier Blvd.	Whittier, CA 90605-2130
4	School District, El Monte City Elementary		3540 N. Lexington Ave.	El Monte, CA 91731-2684
4	School District, El Monte Union High		3537 Johnson Ave.	El Monte, CA 91731-3290

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4	School District, El Rancho Unified		9333 Loch Lomond Dr.	Pico Rivera, CA 90660-2913
4	School District, El Segundo Unified		641 Sheldon St.	El Segundo, CA 90245-3036
4	School District, Fillmore Unified		627 Sespe Ave.	Fillmore, CA 93016-0697
4	School District, Garvey Elementary		2730 N. del Mar	Rosemead, CA 91770-3026
4	School District, Glendale Unified		223 N. Jackson St.	Glendale, CA 91206-4334
4	School District, Glendora Unified		500 N. Loraine Ave.	Glendora, CA 91741-2964
4	School District, Hacienda la Puente Unified		15959 E. Gale Ave.	City Of Industry, CA 91716-
4	School District, Hawthorne Elementary		14120 S. Hawthorne Blvd.	Hawthorne, CA 90250-
4	School District, Hermosa Beach City Elementary		1645 Valley Dr.	Hermosa Beach, CA 90254-2921
4	School District, Hueneme Elementary		205 North Ventura Road	Port Hueneme, CA 93041-3065
4	School District, Inglewood Unified		401 S. Inglewood Ave.	Inglewood, CA 90301-2501
4	School District, La Canada Unified		5039 Palm Dr.	La Canada, CA 91011-1518
4	School District, Las Virgenes Unified		4111 N. Las Virgenes Road	Calabasas, CA 91302-1929
4	School District, Lawndale Elementary		4161 W. 147th St.	Lawndale, CA 90260-1709
4	School District, Lennox Elementary		10319 S. Firmona Ave.	Lennox, CA 90304-1419
4	School District, Little Lake City Elementary		10515 S. Pioneer Blvd.	Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670-3703
4	School District, Long Beach Unified		1515 Hughes Way	Long Beach, CA 90810-1839
4	School District, Los Angeles Unified		450 N. Grand Ave.	Los Angeles, CA 90012-2100
4	School District, Los Nietos Elementary		8324 S. Westman Ave., Whittier	Whittier, CA 90606-
4	School District, Lowell Joint		11019 Valley Home Ave.	Whittier, CA 90603-3042
4	School District, Lynwood Unified		11321 Bullis Road	Lynwood, CA 90262-3600
4	School District, Manhattan Beach Unified		1230 Rosecrans Suite 400	Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-2478
4	School District, Mesa Union Elementary		3901 N. Mesa School Road	Somis, CA 93066-9734
4	School District, Monrovia Unified		325 E. Huntington Dr.	Monrovia, CA 91016-3585
4	School District, Montebello Unified		123 S. Montebello Blvd.	Montebello, CA 90640-4729
4	School District, Moorpark Unified		30 Flory Ave.	Moorpark, CA 93021-1862
4	School District, Mountain View Elementary		3320 Gilman Road	El Monte, CA 91732-3226
4	School District, Mupu Elementary		4410 N. Ojai Road	Santa Paula, CA 93060-9681
4	School District, Newhall Elementary		25375 Orchard Village, Ste. 200	Valencia, CA 91355-3055
4	School District, Norwalk-La Mirada Unified		12820 Pioneer Blvd.	Norwalk, CA 90650-2894
4	School District, Ocean View Elementary		2382 Etting Road	Oxnard, CA 93033-6864
4	School District, Ojai Unified		414 E. Ojai Ave.	Ojai, CA 93024-0878
4	School District, Oxnard Elementary		1051 South A St.	Oxnard, CA 93030-7442
4	School District, Oxnard Union High		309 South K St.	Oxnard, CA 93030-5212
4	School District, Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified		3801 Via la Selva	Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274-1119
4	School District, Paramount Unified		15110 California Ave.	Paramount, CA 90723-4320
4	School District, Pasadena Unified		351 S. Hudson Ave.	Pasadena, CA 91101-3507
4	School District, Pleasant Valley Elementary		600 Temple Ave.	Camarillo, CA 93010-4835
4	School District, Pomona Unified		800 S. Garey Ave	Pomona, CA 91769-2900
4	School District, Redondo Beach Unified		1401 Inglewood Ave.	Redondo Beach, CA 90278-3912
4	School District, Rio Elementary		3300 Cortez St.	Oxnard, CA 93030-1309

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4	School District, Rosemead Elementary		3907 Rosemead Blvd.	Rosemead, CA 91770-2041
4	School District, Rowland Unified		1830 Nogales St.	Rowland Heights, CA 91748-
4	School District, San Gabriel Unified		102 E. Broadway	San Gabriel, CA 91776-4500
4	School District, San Marino Unified		1665 West Dr.	San Marino, CA 91108-2594
4	School District, Santa Clara Elementary		20030 E. Telegraph Road	Santa Paula, CA 93060-9691
4	School District, Santa Monica-Malibu Unified		1651 16th St.	Santa Monica, CA 90404-3891
4	School District, Santa Paula Elementary		201 S. Steckel Dr.	Santa Paula, CA 93061-0710
4	School District, Santa Paula Union High		500 E. Santa Barbara St.	Santa Paula, CA 93060-2633
4	School District, Saugus Union Elementary		24930 Avenue Stanford .	Santa Clarita, CA 91355-1272
4	School District, Simi Valley Unified		875 E. Cochran	Simi Valley, CA 93065-0999
4	School District, Somis Union Elementary		5268 North St.	Somis, CA 93066-0900
4	School District, South Pasadena Unified		1020 El Centro St.	South Pasadena, CA 91030-3118
4	School District, South Whittier Elementary		10120 Painter Ave.	Whittier, CA 90605-0037
4	School District, Sulphur Springs Union Elementary		17866 Sierra Hwy.	Canyon Country, CA 91351-1671
4	School District, Temple City Unified		9700 Las Tunas Drive	Temple City, CA 91780-
4	School District, Torrance Unified		2335 Plaza del Amo	Torrance, CA 90501-3420
4	School District, Valle Lindo Elementary		1431 N. Central Ave.	South El Monte, CA 91733-3388
4	School District, Ventura Unified		120 E. Santa Clara St.	Ventura, CA 93001-2716
4	School District, Walnut Valley Unified		880 S. Lemon Ave.	Walnut, CA 91789-2931
4	School District, West Covina Unified		1717 W. Merced Ave.	West Covina, CA 91790-3406
4	School District, Whittier City Elementary		7211 S. Whittier Ave.	Whittier, CA 90602-1123
4	School District, Whittier Union High		9401 S. Painter Ave.	Whittier, CA 90605-2798
4	School District, William S. Hart Union High		21515 Redview Dr.	Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2948
4	School District, Wiseburn Elementary		13530 Aviation Blvd.	Hawthorne, CA 90250-6462
4	Science Center, California	California Science Center	700 State Drive	Los Angeles, CA
4	University of California	UCLA	405 Hilgard Avenue Box 951361	Los Angeles, CA 90095-1361
4	Veteran Affairs	Long Beach VA Medical Center	5901 E. 7th Street	Long Beach, CA 90822
4	Veteran Affairs	VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System (GLA)	11301 Willshire Boulevard	Los Angeles, CA 90073
5F	Bureau of Prisons	USP Atwater	PO Box 019000	Atwater, CA 95301
5F	California Air National Guard	144th Fighter Wing	5323 East McKinley Avenue	Fresno, CA 93727-2199
5F	California Air National Guard	Fresno Air National Guard Base	5323 E McKinley Ave	Fresno, CA 93727
5F	California Community Colleges	Bakersfield College	1801 Panorama Drive	Bakersfield, CA 93305-1299
5F	California Community Colleges	College of the Sequoias	915 South Mooney Boulevard	Visalia, CA 93277-2234
5F	California Community Colleges	Fresno City College	1101 E. University Avenue	Fresno, CA 93741-0001
5F	California Community Colleges	Merced College	3600 M Street	Merced, CA 95348-2898
5F	California Community Colleges	Porterville College	100 East College Avenue	Porterville, CA 93257-5901
5F	California Community Colleges	Reedley College	995 N. Reed Avenue	Reedley, CA 93654-2099
5F	California State University	California State University Bakersfield	9001 Stockdale Highway	Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099
5F	Defense, Department of	Lemoore Naval Air Station	751 Enterprise Ave	Lemoore NAS, CA 93246
5F	Developmental Services, Dept of	Porterville Developmental Center	26501 AVE 140	Porterville, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Kern County Fairgrounds	1142 South P Street	Bakersfield, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Kings County Fairgrounds	810 S 10th Ave	Hanford, CA

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5F	District Agricultural Association	Madera County Fairgournds	1850 W Cleveland	Madera, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Merced County Fairgrounds	900 Martin Luther King	Merced, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	The Big Fresno Fair	1121 Chance Ave	Fresno, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Tulare County Fairgrounds	215 Martin Luther King	Tulare, CA
5F	School District, Alta Vista Elementary		2293 E. Crabtree Ave.	Porterville, CA 93257-5225
5F	School District, American Union Elementary		2801 W. Adams Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-9601
5F	School District, Atwater Elementary		1401 Broadway Ave.	Atwater, CA 95301-
5F	School District, Bakersfield City Elementary		1300 Baker St.	Bakersfield, CA 93305-4326
5F	School District, Beardsley Elementary		1001 Roberts Lane	Bakersfield, CA 93308-4503
5F	School District, Buena Vista Elementary		21660 Road 60	Tulare, CA 93274-9470
5F	School District, Burton Elementary		264 N. Westwood St.	Porterville, CA 93257-2542
5F	School District, Central Unified		4605 N. Polk Ave.	Fresno, CA 93722-5334
5F	School District, Central Union Elementary		15783 18th Ave.	Lemoore, CA 93245-9742
5F	School District, Citrus South Tule Elementary		31374 Success Valley Dr.	Porterville, CA 93257-9638
5F	School District, Clay Joint Elementary		12449 S. Smith Ave.	Kingsburg, CA 93631-9717
5F	School District, Clovis Unified		1450 Herndon Ave.	Clovis, CA 93611-0567
5F	School District, Delhi Unified		9715 Hinton Ave.	Delhi, CA 95315-0338
5F	School District, Delta View Joint Union Elementary		1201 Lacey Blvd.	Hanford, CA 93230-9306
5F	School District, Edison Elementary		9600 Eucalyptus Dr.	Bakersfield, CA 93306-6781
5F	School District, Exeter Union Elementary		134 South E St.	Exeter, CA 93221-
5F	School District, Exeter Union High		134 South E St.	Exeter, CA 93221-
5F	School District, Fairfax Elementary		1500 S. Fairfax Road	Bakersfield, CA 93307-3151
5F	School District, Farmersville Unified		281 S. Farmersville Blvd.	Farmersville, CA 93223-1833
5F	School District, Fresno Unified		Ed. Cntr., Tulare & M Sts	Fresno, CA 93721-
5F	School District, Fruitvale Elementary		7311 Rosedale Hwy.	Bakersfield, CA 93308-5738
5F	School District, General Shafter Elementary		1316 Shafter Road	Bakersfield, CA 93313-9766
5F	School District, Golden Valley Unified		37479 Avenue 12	Madera, CA 93638-
5F	School District, Greenfield Union Elementary		1624 Fairview Road	Bakersfield, CA 93307-5512
5F	School District, Hanford Elementary		714 N. White St.	Hanford, CA 93232-
5F	School District, Hanford Joint Union High		120 E. Grangeville Road	Hanford, CA 93230-3067
5F	School District, Hope Elementary		816 W. Teapot Dome Ave.	Porterville, CA 93257-9465
5F	School District, Island Union Elementary		7799 21st Ave.	Lemoore, CA 93245-9673
5F	School District, Kern Union High		5801 Sundale Ave	Bakersfield, CA 93309-2924
5F	School District, Kings Canyon Joint Unified		675 W. Manning Ave.	Reedley, CA 93654-2427
5F	School District, Kings River Union Elementary		3961 Ave. 400	Kingsburg, CA 93631-9660
5F	School District, Kings River-Hardwick Union Elementary		10300 Excelsior Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-9108
5F	School District, Kingsburg Joint Union Elementary		1310 Stroud Ave.	Kingsburg, CA 93631-1000
5F	School District, Kingsburg Joint Union High		1900 18th Ave.	Kingsburg, CA 93631-1629
5F	School District, Kit Carson Union Elementary		9895 Seventh Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-8802
5F	School District, Lakeside Union Elementary		9100 Jersey Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-9560
5F	School District, Lakeside Union School		14535 Old River Rd.	Bakersfield, CA 93311-9756
5F	School District, Lemoore Union Elementary		100 Vine St.	Lemoore, CA 93245-3418

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5F	School District, Lemoore Union High		101 E. Bush St.	Lemoore, CA 93245-3601
5F	School District, Liberty Elementary		11535 Ave. 264	Visalia, CA 93277-9483
5F	School District, Los Banos Unified		1717 S. 11th St.	Los Banos, CA 93635-4800
5F	School District, Madera Unified		1902 Howard Road	Madera, CA 93637-5123
5F	School District, McSwain Union Elementary		926 N. Scott Road	Merced, CA 95340-8893
5F	School District, Merced City Elementary		444 W. 23rd St.	Merced, CA 95340-3723
5F	School District, Merced Union High		Olive Ave. & G St.	Merced, CA 95344-0147
5F	School District, Monroe Elementary		11842 S. Chestnut Ave.	Fresno, CA 93725-9618
5F	School District, Norris Elementary		6940 Calloway Dr.	Bakersfield, CA 93312-9005
5F	School District, Oak Valley Union Elementary		24500 Road 68	Tulare, CA 93274-9607
5F	School District, Orange Center Elementary		3530 S. Cherry Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-5615
5F	School District, Outside Creek Elementary		26452 Road 164	Visalia, CA 93292-9740
5F	School District, Pacific Union Elementary		2065 E. Bowles Ave.	Fresno, CA 93725-9630
5F	School District, Palo Verde Union Elementary		9637 Ave. 196	Tulare, CA 93274-9529
5F	School District, Panama Buena Vista Union Elementary		4200 Ashe Road	Bakersfield, CA 93313-2029
5F	School District, Pioneer Union Elementary		8810 14th Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-9677
5F	School District, Plainsburg Union Elementary		3708 S. Plainsburg Road	Merced, CA 95340-9557
5F	School District, Pleasant View Elementary		14004 Road 184	Porterville, CA 93257-9214
5F	School District, Porterville Unified		600 West Grand Ave.	Porterville, CA 93257-2029
5F	School District, Rio Bravo-Greeley Union Elementary		6521 Enos Lane	Bakersfield, CA 93312-8721
5F	School District, Rockford Elementary		14983 Road 208	Porterville, CA 93257-9318
5F	School District, Rosedale Union Elementary		2553 Old Farm Road	Bakersfield, CA 93312-3531
5F	School District, Selma Unified		3036 Thompson Ave.	Selma, CA 93662-2497
5F	School District, Standard Elementary		1200 N. Chester Ave.	Bakersfield, CA 93308-3521
5F	School District, Stone Corral Elementary		15590 Ave. 383	Visalia, CA 93292-9545
5F	School District, Strathmore Union Elementary		23024 Ave. 198	Strathmore, CA 93267-0247
5F	School District, Strathmore Union High		22568 Ave. 196	Strathmore, CA 93267-0114
5F	School District, Sundale Union Elementary		13990 Ave. 240	Tulare, CA 93274-9563
5F	School District, Sunnyside Union Elementary		21644 Ave. 196	Strathmore, CA 93267-9795
5F	School District, Tulare City Elementary		600 N. Cherry Ave.	Tulare, CA 93274-2920
5F	School District, Tulare Joint Union High		426 N. Blackstone	Tulare, CA 93274-4449
5F	School District, Vineland Elementary		14713 Weedpatch Hwy.	Bakersfield, CA 93307-9653
5F	School District, Visalia Unified		5000 W Cypress Ave.	Visalia, CA 93277-8300
5F	School District, Washington Colony Elementary		130 E. Lincoln Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-6043
5F	School District, Washington Union High		6041 S. Elm Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-6099
5F	School District, Waukena Joint Union Elementary		19113 Road 28	Tulare, CA 93274-
5F	School District, Weaver Union Elementary		3076 E. Childs Ave.	Merced, CA 95340-9583
5F	School District, West Fresno Elementary		2888 S. Ivy St.	Fresno, CA 93706-5513
5F	School District, West Park Elementary		2695 S. Valentine Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-9042
5F	School District, Woodville Elementary		16541 Road 168	Porterville, CA 93257-9205
5F	University of California	University of California, Merced	1170 W. Olive Avenue Suite I	Merced, CA 95348-1959
5F	Veteran Affairs	VA Central California Health Care System	2615 E. Clinton Avenue	Fresno, CA 93703

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5R	California Community Colleges	Shasta College	11555 Old Oregon Trail PO Box 496006	Redding, CA 96049-6006
5R	California State University	California State University Chico	400 West First Street	Chico, CA 95929
5R	District Agricultural Association	Shasta County Fairgrounds	1890 Briggs Street	Anderson, CA
5R	District Agricultural Association	Silver Dollar Fairgrounds	2357 Fair Street	Chico, CA
5R	School District, Anderson Union High		1471 Ferry St.	Anderson, CA 96007-3313
5R	School District, Cascade Union Elementary		1645 W. Mill St.	Anderson, CA 96007-3226
5R	School District, Chico Unified		1163 E. Seventh St.	Chico, CA 95928-5903
5R	School District, Columbia Elementary		10142 Old Oregon Trail Road	Redding, CA 96003-7995
5R	School District, Durham Unified		9420 Putney Dr.	Durham, CA 95938-0300
5R	School District, Enterprise Elementary		1155 Mistletoe Lane	Redding, CA 96002-0749
5R	School District, Gateway Unified		4411 Mountain Lakes Blvd.	Redding, CA 96003-1446
5R	School District, Grant Elementary		8835 Swasey Dr.	Redding, CA 96001-9722
5R	School District, Happy Valley Union Elementary		16300 Cloverdale Road	Anderson, CA 96007-
5R	School District, Pacheco Union Elementary		7433 Pacheco Rd	Redding, CA 96002-4603
5R	School District, Redding Elementary		5885 E. Bonnyview Road	Redding, CA 96099-2418
5R	School District, Shasta Union High		2200 Eureka way Suite B	Redding, CA 96001-
5S	California Air National Guard	162nd Combat Communications Group	3900 Roseville Road	North Highlands, CA 95660-5794
5S	California Community Colleges	American River College	4700 College Oak Drive	Sacramento, CA 95841-4286
5S	California Community Colleges	Cosumnes River College	8401 Center Parkway	Sacramento, CA 95823-5799
5S	California Community Colleges	Modesto Junior College	435 College Avenue	Modesto, CA 95350-5800
5S	California Community Colleges	Sacramento City College	3835 Freeport Boulevard	Sacramento, CA 95822-1386
5S	California Community Colleges	San Joaquin Delta College	5151 Pacific Avenue	Stockton, CA 95207-6370
5S	California Community Colleges	Sierra College	5000 Rocklin Road	Rocklin, CA 95677-3397
5S	California Community Colleges	Yuba College	2088 North Beale Road	Marysville, CA 95901-7699
5S	California State University	California State University Sacramento	6000 J Street	Sacramento, CA 95819
5S	California State University	California State University Stanislaus	801 West Monte Vista Ave	Turlock, CA 95382
5S	California Youth Authority	Northern California Youth Correctional Center	7650 Newcastle Rd	Stockton, CA
5S	California Youth Authority	Northern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic	3001 Ramona Ave	Sacramento, CA
5S	Corrections, Dept of	California Medical Facility	1600 California Dr	Vacaville, CA 95696-2000
5S	Corrections, Dept of	CSP, Sacramento	PO Box 29	Represa, CA 95671
5S	Corrections, Dept of	CSP, Solano County	2100 Peabody Road	Vacaville, CA 95696-4000
5S	Corrections, Dept of	Deuel Vocational Institution	23500 Kasson Road	Tracy, CA 95378-0004
5S	Corrections, Dept of	Folsom State Prison	300 Prison Road	Represa, CA 95671
5S	Corrections, Dept of	Northern California Women's Facility	7150 East Arch Road	Stockton, CA 95213-9006
5S	Defense, Department of	Beale Air Force Base	9 CES/CEV 6601 B Street	Beale AFB, CA 95903-1708
5S	Defense, Department of	Defense Distribution San Joaquin	PO Box 960001	Stockton, CA 95296-0002
5S	Defense, Department of	McClellan Air Force Base	3237 Peacekeeper Way Suite 1	McClellan AFB, CA 95652-1044
5S	Defense, Department of	Stockton Naval Communications Station	305 Fyffe Ave	Stockton, CA 95203-4920
5S	District Agricultural Association	Contra Costa County Fairgrounds	1201 West 10th Street	Antioch, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Dixon May Fair	655 S First Street	Dixon, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Gold Country Fairgrounds	1273 High Street	Auburn, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Lake County Fairgrounds	401 Martin Street	Lakeport, CA

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5S	District Agricultural Association	Nevada County Fairgrounds	11228 McCourtney Road	Grass Valley, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	San Joaquin County Fairgrounds	1658 S Airport Way	Stockton, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Stanislaus County Fairgrounds	900 N Broadway	Turlock, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Sutter County Fairgrounds	442 Franklin Ave	Yuba City, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Yolo County Fairgrounds	Hwy 113 & Gibson Rd	Woodland, CA
5S	Exposition & State Fair, California	California Exposition & State Fair	1600 Exposition Blvd	Sacramento, CA
5S	School District, Ackerman Elementary		13777 Bowman Road	Auburn, CA 95603-3147
5S	School District, Antioch Unified		510 G St.	Antioch, CA 94509-0904
5S	School District, Arcohe Union Elementary		11755 Ivie Road	Herald, CA 95638-0093
5S	School District, Auburn Union Elementary		55 College Way	Auburn, CA 95603-
5S	School District, Brentwood Union Elementary		255 Guthrie Lane	Brentwood, CA 94513-1610
5S	School District, Center Joint Unified		8408 Watt Ave.	Antelope, CA 95843-9116
5S	School District, Ceres Unified		2503 Lawrence St	Ceres, CA 95307-0307
5S	School District, Chatom Union Elementary		7201 Clayton Ave.	Turlock, CA 95380-9352
5S	School District, Chicago Park Elementary		15725 Mt Olive Road	Grass Valley, CA 95945-7906
5S	School District, Clear Creek Elementary		17700 McCourtney Road	Grass Valley, CA 95949-7636
5S	School District, Davis Joint Unified		526 B St.	Davis, CA 95616-3811
5S	School District, Del Paso Heights Elementary		3780 Rosin Court, Suite 270	Sacramento, CA 95834-1646
5S	School District, Dixon Unified		305 N. Almond St.	Dixon, CA 95620-2702
5S	School District, Dry Creek Joint Elementary		9707 Cook Riolo Road	Roseville, CA 95747-9793
5S	School District, El Dorado Union High		4675 Missouri Flat Road	Placerville, CA 95619-
5S	School District, Elk Grove Unified		9510 Elk Grove-Florin Road	Elk Grove, CA 95624-1801
5S	School District, Elverta Joint Elementary		8920 Elwyn Ave.	Elverta, CA 95626-9217
5S	School District, Empire Union Elementary		116 N. McClure Road	Modesto, CA 95357-1329
5S	School District, Eureka Union Elementary		5477 Eureka Road	Granite Bay, CA 95746-8808
5S	School District, Folsom-Cordova Unified		125 East Bidwell St.	Folsom, CA 95630-3241
5S	School District, Franklin Elementary		332 N. Township Road	Yuba City, CA 95993-9629
5S	School District, Galt Joint Union Elementary		1018 C St. Suite 210	Galt, CA 95632-
5S	School District, Galt Joint Union High		145 N. Lincoln Way	Galt, CA 95632-1720
5S	School District, Gold Oak Union Elementary		3171 Pleasant Valley Road	Placerville, CA 95667-7836
5S	School District, Gold Trail Union Elementary		1575 Old Ranch Road	Placerville, CA 95667-8929
5S	School District, Grant Joint Union High		1333 Grand Ave.	Sacramento, CA 95838-3697
5S	School District, Grass Valley Elementary		10840 Gilmore Way	Grass Valley, CA 95945-5409
5S	School District, Hart-Ransom Union Elementary		3920 Shoemake Ave.	Modesto, CA 95358-8577
5S	School District, Holt Union Elementary		1545 S. Holt Road	Stockton, CA 95206-9618
5S	School District, Hughson Unified		7419 East Whitmore Ave.	Hughson, CA 95326-
5S	School District, Jefferson Elementary		7500 W. Linne Road	Tracy, CA 95376-9278
5S	School District, Keyes Union Elementary		5465 Seventh St.	Keyes, CA 95328-0549
5S	School District, Knightsen Elementary		1923 Delta Road	Knightsen, CA 94548-0265
5S	School District, Lakeport Unified		100 Lange St.	Lakeport, CA 95453-3297
5S	School District, Lammersville Elementary		16555 W. Von Sosten Road	Tracy, CA 95376-7220
5S	School District, Liberty Union High		20 Oak St.	Brentwood, CA 94513-1379

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5S	School District, Lincoln Unified		2010 W. Swain Road	Stockton, CA 95207-4055
5S	School District, Lodi Unified		1305 E. Vine St.	Lodi, CA 95240-3148
5S	School District, Loomis Union Elementary		3290 Humphrey Road	Loomis, CA 95650-9043
5S	School District, Manteca Unified		2901 E. Louise Ave.	Manteca, CA 95336-0032
5S	School District, Marysville Joint Unified		1919 B St.	Marysville, CA 95901-3731
5S	School District, Modesto City Elementary		426 Locust St.	Modesto, CA 95351-2631
5S	School District, Modesto City High		426 Locust St.	Modesto, CA 95351-2631
5S	School District, Mother Lode Union Elementary		3783 Forni Road	Placerville, CA 95667-6207
5S	School District, Natomas Unified		1515 Sports Dr., Suite 1	Sacramento, CA 95834-1905
5S	School District, Nevada Joint Union High		11645 Ridge Road	Grass Valley, CA 95945-5024
5S	School District, New Jerusalem Elementary		31400 S. Koster Road	Tracy, CA 95376-8824
5S	School District, North Sacramento Elementary		670 Dixieanne Ave.	Sacramento, CA 95815-3023
5S	School District, Oakdale Joint Unified		168 S. Third Ave.	Oakdale, CA 95361-3935
5S	School District, Oakley Union Elementary		91 Mercedes Lane	Oakley, CA 94561-
5S	School District, Paradise Elementary		3361 California Ave.	Modesto, CA 95358-8337
5S	School District, Patterson Joint Unified		200 N. Seventh St.	Patterson, CA 95363-0547
5S	School District, Placer Union High		13000 New Airport Road	Auburn, CA 95604-5048
5S	School District, Placerville Union Elementary		1032 Thompson Way	Placerville, CA 95667-5713
5S	School District, Pleasant Ridge Union Elementary		22580 Kingston Lane	Grass Valley, CA 95949-7706
5S	School District, Plumas Elementary		2743 Plumas-Arboga Road	Marysville, CA 95901-9638
5S	School District, Rio Linda Union Elementary		627 L St.	Rio Linda, CA 95673-3430
5S	School District, Ripon Unified		304 N. Acacia Ave.	Ripon, CA 95366-2404
5S	School District, River Delta Joint Unified		445 Montezuma	Rio Vista, CA 94571-1651
5S	School District, Riverbank Unified		6715 7th St.	Riverbank, CA 95367-2345
5S	School District, Robla Elementary		5248 Rose St.	Sacramento, CA 95838-1633
5S	School District, Rocklin Unified		5035 Meyers St.	Rocklin, CA 95677-2811
5S	School District, Roseville City Elementary		1000 Darling Way	Roseville, CA 95678-4341
5S	School District, Roseville Joint Union High		1750 Cirby Way	Roseville, CA 95661-5520
5S	School District, Sacramento City Unified		520 Capitol Mall	Sacramento, CA 95812-2271
5S	School District, Salida Union Elementary		5250 Tamara Way	Salida, CA 95368-9226
5S	School District, San Juan Unified		3738 Walnut Ave.	Carmichael, CA 95609-0477
5S	School District, Shiloh Elementary		6633 Paradise Road	Modesto, CA 95358-9253
5S	School District, Stanislaus Union Elementary		3601 Carver Road	Modesto, CA 95356-0926
5S	School District, Stockton City Unified		701 N. Madison St.	Stockton, CA 95202-1634
5S	School District, Sylvan Union Elementary		605 Sylvan Ave.	Modesto, CA 95350-1517
5S	School District, Tracy Joint Unified		315 East Eleventh St.	Tracy, CA 95376-4095
5S	School District, Turlock Joint Elementary		1574 E Canal Dr.	Turlock, CA 95381-1105
5S	School District, Turlock Joint Union High		1574 E Canal Dr.	Turlock, CA 95381-1105
5S	School District, Union Hill Elementary		10879 Bartlett Dr.	Grass Valley, CA 95945-8730
5S	School District, Vacaville Unified		751 School St.	Vacaville, CA 95688-3945
5S	School District, Washington Unified		930 West Acres Road	West Sacramento, CA 95691-3224
5S	School District, Western Placer Unified		810 J Street	Lincoln, CA 95648-1825

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5S	School District, Woodland Joint Unified		630 Cottonwood St.	Woodland, CA 95695-3615
5S	School District, Yuba City Unified		750 Palora Ave.	Yuba City, CA 95991-3627
5S	University of California	The University of California, Davis	One Shields Avenue	Davis, CA 95616
5S	Veteran Affairs	Sacramento Medical Center @ Mather	10535 Hospital Way	Sacramento, CA 95655
6A	School District, Lake Tahoe Unified		1021 Al Tahoe Blvd.	South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150-4426
6B	Bureau of Prisons	FCI Victorville	PO Box 5400	Adelanto, CA 92301
6B	California Community Colleges	Antelope Valley College	3041 West Avenue K	Lancaster, CA 93536-5426
6B	California Community Colleges	Victor Valley College	18422 Bear Valley Road	Victorville, CA 92392-5849
6B	Corrections, Dept of	CSP, Los Angeles County	44750 60th Street West	Lancaster, CA 93536-7620
6B	Defense, Department of	Production Flight Test Installation, Air Force Plant 42	2503 East Avenue P	Palmdale, CA 93550-2196
6B	District Agricultural Association	San Bernardino County Fairgrounds	14800 Seventh Street	Victorville, CA
6B	School District, Antelope Valley Union High		44811 North Sierra Hwy.	Lancaster, CA 93534-3226
6B	School District, Apple Valley Unified		22974 Bear Valley Road	Apple Valley, CA 92308-7423
6B	School District, Eastside Union Elementary		6742 E. Avenue H	Lancaster, CA 93535-7849
6B	School District, Hesperia Unified		9144 Third St.	Hesperia, CA 92345-3643
6B	School District, Lancaster Elementary		44711 N. Cedar Ave.	Lancaster, CA 93534-3210
6B	School District, Palmdale Elementary		39139 10th St. East.	Palmdale, CA 93550-3419
6B	School District, Victor Elementary		15579 Eighth St.	Victorville, CA 92392-3348
6B	School District, Victor Valley Union High		16350 Mojave Dr.	Victorville, CA 92392-3655
6B	School District, Westside Union Elementary		46809 N. 70th St. West	Lancaster, CA 93535-7836
6B	School District, Wilsona Elementary		18050 East Ave. O	Palmdale, CA 93591-3800
7	California Community Colleges	College of the Desert	43 500 Monterey Avenue	Palm Desert, CA 92260-2499
7	School District, Banning Unified		161 W. Williams St.	Banning, CA 92220-4746
7	School District, Brawley Elementary		261 D St.	Brawley, CA 92227-1912
7	School District, Brawley Union High		480 N. Imperial Ave.	Brawley, CA 92227-1625
7	School District, Calexico Unified		901 Andrade Ave.	Calexico, CA 92232-0792
7	School District, Central Union High		1001 Brighton Ave.	El Centro, CA 92243-3110
7	School District, Coachella Valley Unified		87-225 Church St.	Thermal, CA 92274-0847
7	School District, Desert Sands Unified		47-950 Dune Palms Rd	La Quinta, CA 92253-4000
7	School District, El Centro Elementary		1256 Broadway	El Centro, CA 92243-2317
7	School District, Imperial Unified		219 North E Street	Imperial, CA 92254
7	School District, Palm Springs Unified		333 S. Farrell Dr.	Palm Springs, CA 92262-7905
8	California Air National Guard	163rd Air Refueling Wing	1620 Graeber Street, #6	March Field, CA 92518-1614
8	California Army National Guard	Los Alamitos AFRC	Lexington Dr	Los Alamitos, CA 90720
8	California Community Colleges	Chaffey College	5885 Haven Avenue	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737-3002
8	California Community Colleges	Coastline Community College	11460 Warner Avenue	Fountain Valley, CA 92708-2597
8	California Community Colleges	Crafton Hills College	11711 Sand Canyon Road	Yucaipa, CA 92399-1799
8	California Community Colleges	Cypress College	9200 Valley View Street	Cypress, CA 90630-5897
8	California Community Colleges	Fullerton College	321 East Chapman Avenue	Fullerton, CA 92832-2095
8	California Community Colleges	Golden West College	15744 Goldenwest Street	Huntington Beach, CA 92647 0592
8	California Community Colleges	Irvine Valley College	5500 Irvine Center Drive	Irvine, CA 92720-4399

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
8	California Community Colleges	Mt. San Jacinto College	1499 North State Street	San Jacinto, CA 92583-2399
8	California Community Colleges	Orange Coast College	2701 Fairview Road PO Box 5005	Costa Mesa, CA 92628-5005
8	California Community Colleges	Riverside Community College	4800 Magnolia Avenue	Riverside, CA 92506-1293
8	California Community Colleges	San Bernardino Valley College	701 S. Mt. Vernon Avenue	San Bernardino, CA 92410-2798
8	California Community Colleges	Santa Ana College	1530 W. 17th Street	Santa Ana, CA 92706-3398
8	California Community Colleges	Santiago Canyon College	8045 E. Chapman Avenue	Orange, CA 92869-4512
8	California State University	California State University Fullerton	P.O. Box 34080	Fullerton, CA 92834
8	California State University	California State University San Bernardino	5500 University Parkway	San Bernardino, CA 92407
8	California Youth Authority	Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility	15180 Eculid Ave	Chino, CA
8	Corrections, Dept of	California Institution for Men	14901 Central Avenue	Chino, CA 91710
8	Corrections, Dept of	California Institution for Women	16756 Chino-Corona Road	Corona, CA 92878-6000
8	Corrections, Dept of	California Rehabilitation Center	5th & Western	Norco, CA 91760
8	Defense, Department of	March Air Reserve Base	2145 Graeber St, Ste 117	March ARB, CA 92518-1671
8	Defense, Department of	Naval Warfare Assessment Sation	2300 Fifth St	Norco, CA 91760
8	Defense, Department of	Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station	800 Seal Beach Blvd	Seal Beach, CA 90740-5000
8	Developmental Services, Dept of.	Fairview Developmental Center	2501 Harbor Blvd	Cotsa Mesa, CA
8	District Agricultural Association	Orange County Fairgrounds	88 Fair Drive	Costa Mesa, CA
8	Education, Dept of	Calif. School for the Deaf	3044 Horace St.	Riverside, CA 92506-4498
8	Mental Health, Dept of	Patton State Hospital	3102 e Highland Ave	Patton, CA
8	School District, Alta Loma Elementary		9340 Baseline Road	Alta Loma, CA 91701-5821
8	School District, Alvord Unified		10365 Keller Ave	Riverside, CA 92505-1349
8	School District, Anaheim Elementary		1001 S. East St.	Anaheim, CA 92805-5749
8	School District, Anaheim Union High		501 Crescent Way	Anaheim, CA 92803-3520
8	School District, Bear Valley Unified		42271 Moonridge Road	Big Bear Lake, CA 92315-1529
8	School District, Beaumont Unified		500 Grace Ave.	Beaumont, CA 92223-0187
8	School District, Brea-Olinda Unified		Number One Civic Cntr.	Brea, CA 92821-9990
8	School District, Buena Park Elementary		6885 Orangethorpe Ave.	Buena Park, CA 90620-1348
8	School District, Central Elementary		10601 Church St., Suite 112	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730-6863
8	School District, Centralia Elementary		6625 la Palma Ave.	Buena Park, CA 90620-2859
8	School District, Chaffey Joint Union		211 W. Fifth St.	Ontario, CA 91762-1698
8	School District, Chino Valley Unified		5130 Riverside Dr.	Chino, CA 91710-4130
8	School District, Colton Joint Unified		1212 Valencia Dr.	Colton, CA 92324-1798
8	School District, Corona-Norco Unified		2820 Clark Ave.	Norco, CA 91760-1903
8	School District, Cucamonga Elementary		8776 Archibald Ave.	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730-4698
8	School District, Cypress Elementary		9470 Moody St.	Cypress, CA 90630-2919
8	School District, Etiwanda Elementary		6061 East Ave.	Etiwanda, CA 91739-0248
8	School District, Fontana Unified		9680 Citrus Ave.	Fontana, CA 92335-5571
8	School District, Fountain Valley Elementary		17210 Oak St.	Fountain Valley, CA 92708-3405
8	School District, Fullerton Elementary		1401 W. Valencia Dr.	Fullerton, CA 92633-3938
8	School District, Fullerton Joint Union High		1051 W. Bastanchury Road	Fullerton, CA 92833-2247

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
8	School District, Garden Grove Unified		10331 Stanford Ave.	Garden Grove, CA 92840-6351
8	School District, Hemet Unified		2350 W. Latham Ave.	Hemet, CA 92545-3632
8	School District, Huntington Beach City Elementary		20451 Craimer Lane	Huntington Beach, CA 92646-0071
8	School District, Huntington Beach Union High		10251 Yorktown Ave.	Huntington Beach, CA 92646-2999
8	School District, Irvine Unified		5050 Barranca Parkway	Irvine, CA 92604-4652
8	School District, Jurupa Unified		3924 Riverview Dr.	Riverside, CA 92509-6611
8	School District, La Habra City Elementary		500 N. Walnut St.	La Habra, CA 90633-0307
8	School District, Lake Elsinore Unified		545 Chaney St.	Lake Elsinore, CA 92530-2723
8	School District, Los Alamitos Unified		10293 Bloomfield St.	Los Alamitos, CA 90720-2264
8	School District, Magnolia Elementary		2705 W. Orange Ave.	Anaheim, CA 92804-3203
8	School District, Menifee Union Elementary		30205 Menifee Road	Menifee, CA 92584-8109
8	School District, Moreno Valley Unified		25634 Alessandro Blvd.	Moreno Valley, CA 92553-4306
8	School District, Mountain View Elementary		2585 S. Archibald Ave.	Ontario, CA 91761-8146
8	School District, Newport-Mesa Unified		2985-A Bear St.	Costa Mesa, CA 92626-
8	School District, Nuview Union Elementary		29780 Lakeview Ave.	Nuevo, CA 92567-9261
8	School District, Ocean View Elementary		17200 Pinehurst Lane	Huntington Beach, CA 92647-5569
8	School District, Ontario-Montclair Elementary		950 West D St.	Ontario, CA 91762-3026
8	School District, Orange Unified		1401 N. Handy St.	Orange, CA 92856-
8	School District, Perris Elementary		143 E. First St.	Perris, CA 92570-2113
8	School District, Perris Union High		155 E. Fourth St.	Perris, CA 92570-2124
8	School District, Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified		1301 E. Orangethorpe Ave.	Placentia, CA 92670-5302
8	School District, Redlands Unified		20 W. Lugonia	Redlands, CA 92373-1508
8	School District, Rialto Unified		182 E. Walnut Ave.	Rialto, CA 92376-3530
8	School District, Riverside Unified		3380 14th St.	Riverside, CA 92516-2800
8	School District, Romoland Elementary		25900 Leon Road	Homeland, CA 92548-
8	School District, San Bernardino City Unified		777 North F St.	San Bernardino, CA 92410-3017
8	School District, San Jacinto Unified		2045 S. San Jacinto Ave.	San Jacinto, CA 92583-5626
8	School District, Santa Ana Unified		1601 E. Chestnut Ave.	Santa Ana, CA 92701-6322
8	School District, Savanna Elementary		1330 S. Knott Ave.	Anaheim, CA 92804-4711
8	School District, Tustin Unified		300 South C St.	Tustin, CA 92780-3695
8	School District, Upland Unified		390 N. Euclid Ave.	Upland, CA 91785-1239
8	School District, Val Verde Unified		975 E. Morgan Road	Perris, CA 92571-3103
8	School District, Westminster Elementary		14121 Cedarwood Ave.	Westminster, CA 92683-4482
8	School District, Yucaipa-Calimesa Jt. Unified		12797 Third St.	Yucaipa, CA 92399-4544
8	University of California	University of California, Irvine		Irvine, CA 92697
8	University of California	University of California, Riverside	900 University Avenue	Riverside, CA 92521
8	Veteran Affairs	Jerry L. Pettis Memorial VA Medical Center	11201 Benton Street	Loma Linda, CA 92357
9	Bureau of Prisons	MCC San Diego	808 Union Street	San Diego, CA 92101-6078
9	California Community Colleges	Cuyamaca College	900 Rancho San Diego Parkway	El Cajon, CA 92019-4304
9	California Community Colleges	Grossmont College	8800 Grossmont College Drive	El Cajon, CA 92020-1799
9	California Community Colleges	MiraCosta College	1 Barnard Drive	Oceanside, CA 92056-3899
9	California Community Colleges	Palomar College	1140 West Mission Road	San Marcos, CA 92069-1487

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
9	California Community Colleges	Saddleback College	28000 Marguerite Parkway	Mission Viejo, CA 92692-3699
9	California Community Colleges	San Diego City College	1313 12th Avenue	San Diego, CA 92101-4787
9	California Community Colleges	San Diego Mesa College	7250 Mesa College Drive	San Diego, CA 92111-4996
9	California Community Colleges	San Diego Miramar College	10440 Black Mountain Road	San Diego, CA 92126-2999
9	California Community Colleges	Southwestern College	900 Otay Lakes Road	Chula Vista, CA 91910-7299
9	California State University	California State University San Marcos	333 S. Twin Oaks Valley Rd.	San Marcos, CA 92096
9	California State University	San Diego State University	5500 Campanile Drive	San Diego, CA 92182
9	Corrections, Dept of	R J Donovan Correctional Facility at Rock Mountain	480 Alta Road	San Diego, CA 92179
9	Defense, Department of	Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base	PO Box 555010	Camp Pendleton, CA 92055-5010
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet & Industrial Supply Center, Pt. Loma	937 N Harbor Dr	San Diego, CA 92132-0002
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Broadway Complex	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, Pacific	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet Combat Training Center, Pacific	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Magnetic Silencing Facility	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Miramar Marine Corps Air Station	PO Box 452013	San Diego, CA 92145
9	Defense, Department of	Mission Gorge Recreational Facility	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Air Station, North Island	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Medical Center, San Diego	34800 Bob Wilson Drive	San Diego, CA 92134
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach	33000 Nixie Way, Building 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Radio Receiving Facility	33000 Nixie Way, Building 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Station, San Diego	3455 Senn Rd	San Diego, CA 92136-5084
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Submarine Base, San Diego	140 Sylvester Rd	San Diego, CA 92106-5200
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Weapon Station, Fallbrook	700 Ammunition Rd	Fallbrook, CA 92028-3187
9	Defense, Department of	Navy Public Works Center, Taylor Street Facility	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot	1600 Henderson Ave #120	San Diego, CA 92140-5001
9	Defense, Department of	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Old Town Cam		San Diego, CA
9	Defense, Department of	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Point Loma Ca		San Diego, CA
9	District Agricultural Association	San Diego County Fairgrounds	2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd	Del Mar, CA
9	School District, Alpine Union Elementary		1323 Administration Way	Alpine, CA 91901-2104
9	School District, Bonsall Union Elementary		31505 Old River Road	Bonsall, CA 92003-5112
9	School District, Cajon Valley Union Elementary		189 Roanoke Road	El Cajon, CA 92022-1007
9	School District, Capistrano Unified		32972 Calle Perfecto	San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675-4706
9	School District, Carlsbad Unified		801 Pine Ave.	Carlsbad, CA 92008-2430
9	School District, Chula Vista Elementary		84 East J St.	Chula Vista, CA 91910-6115
9	School District, Coronado Unified		555 D Ave.	Coronado, CA 92118-1714
9	School District, Dehesa Elementary		4612 Dehesa Road	El Cajon, CA 92019-2922
9	School District, Del Mar Union Elementary		225 Ninth St.	Del Mar, CA 92014-2716
9	School District, Encinitas Union Elementary		101 South Rancho Santa Fe Road	Encinitas, CA 92024-4308
9	School District, Escondido Union Elementary		1330 E. Grand Ave.	Escondido, CA 92027-3099
9	School District, Escondido Union High		302 N. Midway Dr.	Escondido, CA 92027-2741

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
9	School District, Fallbrook Union Elementary		321 N. Iowa St.	Fallbrook, CA 92088-0698
9	School District, Fallbrook Union High		S. Mission Road & Stage Coach L	Fallbrook, CA 92088-0368
9	School District, Grossmont Union High		1100 Murray Dr.	La Mesa, CA 91944-1043
9	School District, Jamul-Dulzura Union Elementary		14581 Lyons Valley Road	Jamul, CA 91935-3324
9	School District, Julian Union Elementary		1704 Hwy. 78	Julian, CA 92036-0337
9	School District, Julian Union High		1656 Hwy. 78	Julian, CA 92036-0417
9	School District, La Mesa-Spring Valley		4750 Date Ave.	La Mesa, CA 91941-5214
9	School District, Laguna Beach Unified		550 Blumont St.	Laguna Beach, CA 92651-2356
9	School District, Lakeside Union Elementary		12335 Woodside Ave.	Lakeside, CA 92040-0578
9	School District, Lemon Grove Elementary		8025 Lincoln St.	Lemon Grove, CA 91945-2515
9	School District, Mountain Empire Unified		3291 Buckman Springs Road	Pine Valley, CA 91962-4003
9	School District, Murrieta Valley Unified		41870 McAlby ct	Murrieta, CA 92562-7021
9	School District, National Elementary		1500 N Ave.	National City, CA 91950-4827
9	School District, Oceanside Unified		2111 Mission Ave.	Oceanside, CA 92054-2326
9	School District, Poway Unified		13626 Twin Peaks Road	Poway, CA 92064-3034
9	School District, Ramona City Unified		720 Ninth St.	Ramona, CA 92065-2348
9	School District, Rancho Santa Fe Elementary		5927 la Granada	Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067-0809
9	School District, Saddleback Valley Unified		25631 Peter A Hartman Way	Mission Viejo, CA 92691-
9	School District, San Diego City Unified		4100 Normal St.	San Diego, CA 92103-2653
9	School District, San Dieguito Union High		710 Encinitas Blvd.	Encinitas, CA 92024-3357
9	School District, San Marcos Unified		1 Civic Center Dr., Suite 300	San Marcos, CA 92069-
9	School District, San Pasqual Union Elementary		16666 San Pasqual Valley Road	Escondido, CA 92027-7001
9	School District, San Ysidro Elementary		4350 Otay Mesa Road	San Ysidro, CA 92173-1617
9	School District, Santee Elementary		9625 Cuyamaca St.	Santee, CA 92071-2674
9	School District, Solana Beach Elementary		309 N. Rios Ave.	Solana Beach, CA 92075-1241
9	School District, South Bay Union Elementary		601 Elm Ave.	Imperial Beach, CA 91932-2029
9	School District, Spencer Valley Elementary		4414 Hwys. 78 and 79	Santa Ysabel, CA 92070-0159
9	School District, Sweetwater Union High		1130 Fifth Ave.	Chula Vista, CA 91911-2812
9	School District, Temecula Valley Unified		31350 Rancho Vista Road	Temecula, CA 92592-6202
9	School District, Vallecitos Elementary		5211 Fifth St.	Fallbrook, CA 92028-9795
9	School District, Valley Center-Pauma Unified		28751 Cole Grade Rd.	Valley Center, CA 92082-6599
9	School District, Vista Unified		1234 Arcadia Ave.	Vista, CA 92084-3404
9	School District, Warner Unified		30951 Hwy. 79	Warner Springs, CA 92086-0008
9	University of California	University of California, San Diego	9500 Gilman Dr.	La Jolla, CA 92093
9	Veteran Affairs	VA San Diego Healthcare System	3350 La Jolla Village Drive	San Diego, CA 92161

Areas subject to high growth or serving a population of at least 50,000 must comply with the following provisions (for counties this threshold population applies to the population within the permit area).

A. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. Discharges shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan, the California Toxics Rule (CTR), or in the applicable RWQCB Basin Plan.

2. The permittees shall comply with Receiving Water Limitations A.1 through timely implementation of control measures and other actions to reduce pollutants in the discharges in accordance with the SWMP and other requirements of this permit including any modifications. The SWMP shall be designed to achieve compliance with Receiving Water Limitations A.1. If exceedance(s) of water quality objectives or water quality standards (collectively, WQS) persist notwithstanding implementation of the SWMP and other requirements of this permit, the permittees shall assure compliance with Receiving Water Limitations A.1 by complying with the following procedure:

   a. Upon a determination by either the permittees or the RWQCB that discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable WQS, the permittees shall promptly notify and thereafter submit a report to the RWQCB that describes BMPs that are currently being implemented and additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of WQSs. The report may be incorporated in the annual update to the SWMP unless the RWQCB directs an earlier submittal. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The RWQCB may require modifications to the report.

   b. Submit any modifications to the report required by the RWQCB within 30 days of notification.

   c. Within 30 days following approval of the report described above by the RWQCB, the permittees shall revise the SWMP and monitoring program to incorporate the approved modified BMPs that have been and will be implemented, implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required.

   d. Implement the revised SWMP and monitoring program in accordance with the approved schedule.

   So long as the permittees have complied with the procedures set forth above and are implementing the revised SWMP, the permittees do not have to repeat the same procedure for continuing or recurring exceedances of the same receiving water limitations unless directed by the RWQCB to develop additional BMPs.

B. DESIGN STANDARDS

Regulated Small MS4s subject to this requirement must adopt an ordinance or other document to ensure implementation of the Design Standards included herein or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB. The ordinance or other document must be adopted and effective prior to the expiration of this General Permit or, for Small MS4s designated subsequent to the Permit adoption, within five years of designation as a regulated Small MS4.

All discretionary development and redevelopment projects that fall into one of the following categories are subject to these Design Standards. These categories are:

- Single-Family Hillside Residences
- 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Developments
- Automotive Repair Shops
- Retail Gasoline Outlets
- Restaurants
- Home Subdivisions with 10 or more housing units
- Parking lots 5,000 square feet or more or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to storm water runoff

1. Conflicts With Local Practices
   Where provisions of the Design Standards conflict with established local codes or other regulatory mechanism, (e.g., specific language of signage used on storm drain stenciling), the Permittee may continue the local practice and modify the Design Standards to be consistent with the code or other regulatory mechanism, except that to the extent that the standards in the Design Standards are more stringent than those under local codes or other regulatory mechanism, such more stringent standards shall apply.

2. Design Standards Applicable to All Categories

   a. Peak Storm Water Runoff Discharge Rates
      Post-development peak storm water runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rate for developments where the increased peak storm water discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.

   b. Conserve Natural Areas
      If applicable, the following items are required and must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

      1) Concentrate or cluster Development on portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
      2) Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at a site to the minimum amount needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
      3) Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.

4) Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
5) Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.

c. Minimize Storm Water Pollutants of Concern
Storm water runoff from a site has the potential to contribute oil and grease, suspended solids, metals, gasoline, pesticides, and pathogens to the storm water conveyance system. The development must be designed so as to minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the introduction of pollutants of concern that may result in significant impacts, generated from site runoff of directly connected impervious areas (DCIA), to the storm water conveyance system as approved by the building official. Pollutants of concern consist of any pollutants that exhibit one or more of the following characteristics: current loadings or historic deposits of the pollutant are impacting the beneficial uses of a receiving water, elevated levels of the pollutant are found in sediments of a receiving water and/or have the potential to bioaccumulate in organisms therein, or the detectable inputs of the pollutant are at concentrations or loads considered potentially toxic to humans and/or flora and fauna.

In meeting this specific requirement, "minimization of the pollutants of concern" will require the incorporation of a BMP or combination of BMPs best suited to maximize the reduction of pollutant loadings in that runoff to the Maximum Extent Practicable. Those BMPs best suited for that purpose are those listed in the *California Storm Water Best Management Practices Handbook*s; *Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbook: Planning and Design Staff Guid*e; *Manual for Storm Water Management in Washington Stat*e; *The Maryland Stormwater Design Manua*l; *Florida Development Manual: A Guide to Sound Land and Water Managemen*t; Denver *Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 3 – Best Management Practices* and *Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters* , USEPA Report No. EPA-840-B-92-002, as "likely to have significant impact" beneficial to water quality for targeted pollutants that are of concern at the site in question. However, it is possible that a combination of BMPs not so designated, may in a particular circumstance, be better suited to maximize the reduction of the pollutants.

d. Protect Slopes and Channels
Project plans must include BMPs consistent with local codes, ordinances, or other regulatory mechanism and the Design Standards to decrease the potential of slopes and/or channels from eroding and impacting storm water runoff:

1) Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes and stabilize disturbed slopes.
2) Utilize natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable.
3) Stabilize permanent channel crossings.
4) Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation, as appropriate.
5) Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion, with the approval of all agencies

with jurisdiction, e.g., the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California Department of Fish and Game.

e. Provide Storm Drain System Stenciling and Signage
Storm drain stencils are highly visible source controls that are typically placed directly adjacent to storm drain inlets. The stencil contains a brief statement that prohibits the dumping of improper materials into the storm water conveyance system. Graphical icons, either illustrating anti-dumping symbols or images of receiving water fauna, are effective supplements to the anti-dumping message. All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as: "NO DUMPING – DRAINS TO OCEAN") and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.· Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.· Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.

f. Properly Design Outdoor Material Storage Areas
Outdoor material storage areas refer to storage areas or storage facilities solely for the storage of materials. Improper storage of materials outdoors may provide an opportunity for toxic compounds, oil and grease, heavy metals, nutrients, suspended solids, and other pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system. Where proposed project plans include outdoor areas for storage of materials that may contribute pollutants to the storm water conveyance system, the following Structural or Treatment BMPs are required:

1) Materials with the potential to contaminate storm water must be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with runoff or spillage to the storm water conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
2) The storage area must be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.
3) The storage area must have a roof or awning to minimize collection of storm water within the secondary containment area.

g. Properly Design Trash Storage Areas
A trash storage area refers to an area where a trash receptacle or receptacles (dumpsters) are located for use as a repository for solid wastes. Loose trash and debris can be easily transported by the forces of water or wind into nearby storm drain inlets, channels, and/or creeks. All trash container areas must meet the following Structural or Treatment Control BMP requirements (individual single family residences are exempt from these requirements):

1) Trash container areas must have drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement diverted around the area(s).
2) Trash container areas must be screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.

h. Provide Proof of Ongoing BMP Maintenance

Improper maintenance is one of the most common reasons why water quality controls will not function as designed or which may cause the system to fail entirely. It is important to consider who will be responsible for maintenance of a permanent BMP, and what equipment is required to perform the maintenance properly. As part of project review, if a project applicant has included or is required to include, Structural or Treatment Control BMPs in project plans, the Permittee shall require that the applicant provide verification of maintenance provisions through such means as may be appropriate, including, but not limited to legal agreements, covenants, CEQA mitigation requirements and/or Conditional Use Permits.

For all properties, the verification will include the developer's signed statement, as part of the project application, accepting responsibility for all structural and treatment control BMP maintenance until the time the property is transferred and, where applicable, a signed agreement from the public entity assuming responsibility for Structural or Treatment Control BMP maintenance. The transfer of property to a private or public owner must have conditions requiring the recipient to assume responsibility for maintenance of any Structural or Treatment Control BMP to be included in the sales or lease agreement for that property, and will be the owner's responsibility. The condition of transfer shall include a provision that the property owners conduct maintenance inspection of all Structural or Treatment Control BMPs at least once a year and retain proof of inspection. For residential properties where the Structural or Treatment Control BMPs are located within a common area which will be maintained by a homeowner's association, language regarding the responsibility for maintenance must be included in the project's conditions, covenants and restrictions (CC&Rs). Printed educational materials will be required to accompany the first deed transfer to highlight the existence of the requirement and to provide information on what storm water management facilities are present, signs that maintenance is needed, how the necessary maintenance can be performed, and assistance that the Permittee can provide. The transfer of this information shall also be required with any subsequent sale of the property.

If Structural or Treatment Control BMPs are located within a public area proposed for transfer, they will be the responsibility of the developer until they are accepted for transfer by the County or other appropriate public agency. Structural or Treatment Control BMPs proposed for transfer must meet design standards adopted by the public entity for the BMP installed and should be approved by the County or other appropriate public agency prior to its installation.

i. Design Standards for Structural or Treatment Control BMPs
The Permittees shall require that post-construction treatment control BMPs incorporate, at a minimum, either a volumetric or flow based treatment control design standard, or both, as identified below to mitigate (infiltrate, filter or treat) storm water runoff:

1) Volumetric Treatment Control BMP

a) The 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event determined as the maximized capture storm water volume for the area, from the formula recommended in Urban Runoff Quality Management, WEF Manual of Practice No. 23/ ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87, (1998); or
b) The volume of annual runoff based on unit basin storage water quality volume, to achieve 80 percent or more volume treatment by the method recommended in California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook – Industrial/ Commercial, (2003); or
c) The volume of runoff produced from a historical-record based reference 24-hour rainfall criterion for "treatment" that achieves approximately the same reduction in pollutant loads achieved by the 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event.

2) Flow Based Treatment Control BMP
   a) The flow of runoff produced from a rain event equal to at least two times the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity for the area; or
   b) The flow of runoff produced from a rain event that will result in treatment of the same portion of runoff as treated using volumetric standards above.

Limited Exclusion
Restaurants and Retail Gasoline Outlets, where the land area for development or redevelopment is less than 5,000 square feet, are excluded from the numerical Structural or Treatment Control BMP design standard requirement only.

3. Provisions Applicable to Individual Priority Project Categories

   a. 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Developments

      1) Properly Design Loading/Unloading Dock Areas
      Loading/unloading dock areas have the potential for material spills to be quickly transported to the storm water conveyance system. To minimize this potential, the following design criteria are required:

         a) Cover loading dock areas or design drainage to minimize run-on and runoff of storm water.
         b) Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited.

      2) Properly Design Repair/Maintenance Bays
      Oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline from the repair/maintenance bays can negatively impact storm water if allowed to come into contact with storm water runoff. Therefore, design plans for repair bays must include the following:

a) Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors or designed in such a way that doesn't allow storm water runon or contact with storm water runoff.
b) Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all washwater, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is prohibited. If required by local jurisdiction, obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit.

3) Properly Design Vehicle/Equipment Wash Areas
The activity of vehicle/equipment washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm water conveyance system. Include in the project plans an area for washing/steam cleaning of vehicles and equipment. The area in the site design must be:

a) Self-contained and/ or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and
b) Properly connected to a sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility.

b. Restaurants

1) Properly Design Equipment/Accessory Wash Areas
The activity of outdoor equipment/accessory washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm water conveyance system. Include in the project plans an area for the washing/steam cleaning of equipment and accessories. This area must be:

a) Self-contained, equipped with a grease trap, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer.
b) If the wash area is to be located outdoors, it must be covered, paved, have secondary containment, and be connected to the sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility.

c. Retail Gasoline Outlets

1) Properly Design Fueling Area
Fueling areas have the potential to contribute oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline to the storm water conveyance system. The project plans must include the following BMPs:

a) The fuel dispensing area must be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The canopy's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The canopy must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.

b) The fuel dispensing area must be paved with Portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface), and the use of asphalt concrete shall be prohibited.
c) The fuel dispensing area must have a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of storm water to the extent practicable.
d) At a minimum, the concrete fuel dispensing area must extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less.

d. Automotive Repair Shops

1) Properly Design Fueling Area
Fueling areas have the potential to contribute oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline to the storm water conveyance system. Therefore, design plans, which include fueling areas, must contain the following BMPs:

a. The fuel dispensing area must be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The canopy's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The canopy must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.
b. The fuel dispensing area must be paved with Portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface), and the use of asphalt concrete shall be prohibited.
c. The fuel dispensing area must have a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of storm water to the extent practicable.
d. At a minimum, the concrete fuel dispensing area must extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less.

2) Properly Design Repair/Maintenance Bays
Oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline from the repair/maintenance bays can negatively impact storm water if allowed to come into contact with storm water runoff. Therefore, design plans for repair bays must include the following:

a) Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors or designed in such a way that doesn't allow storm water run-on or contact with storm water runoff.
b) Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all wash-water, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is

prohibited. If required by local jurisdiction, obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit.

3) Properly Design Vehicle/Equipment Wash Areas
The activity of vehicle/equipment washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm water conveyance system. Include in the project plans an area for washing/steam cleaning of vehicles and equipment. This area must be:

   a) Self-contained and/or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility.

4) Properly Design Loading/Unloading Dock Areas
Loading/unloading dock areas have the potential for material spills to be quickly transported to the storm water conveyance system. To minimize this potential, the following design criteria are required:

   a) Cover loading dock areas or design drainage to minimize run-on and runoff of storm water.
   b) Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited.

e. Parking Lots

1) Properly Design Parking Area
Parking lots contain pollutants such as heavy metals, oil and grease, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons that are deposited on parking lot surfaces by motor-vehicles. These pollutants are directly transported to surface waters. To minimize the offsite transport of pollutants, the following design criteria are required:

   a) Reduce impervious land coverage of parking areas.
   b) Infiltrate or treat runoff.

2) Properly Design To Limit Oil Contamination and Perform Maintenance
Parking lots may accumulate oil, grease, and water insoluble hydrocarbons from vehicle drippings and engine system leaks:

   a) Treat to remove oil and petroleum hydrocarbons at parking lots that are heavily used (e.g. fast food outlets, lots with 25 or more parking spaces , sports event parking lots, shopping malls, grocery stores, discount warehouse stores).
   b) Ensure adequate operation and maintenance of treatment systems particularly sludge and oil removal, and system fouling and plugging prevention control.

4. Waiver

A Permittee may, through adoption of an ordinance, code, or other regulatory mechanism incorporating the treatment requirements of the Design Standards, provide for a waiver from the requirement if impracticability for a specific property can be established. A waiver of impracticability shall be granted only when all other Structural or Treatment Control BMPs have been considered and rejected as infeasible. Recognized situations of impracticability include, (i) extreme limitations of space for treatment on a redevelopment project, (ii) unfavorable or unstable soil conditions at a site to attempt infiltration, and (iii) risk of ground water contamination because a known unconfined aquifer lies beneath the land surface or an existing or potential underground source of drinking water is less than 10 feet from the soil surface. Any other justification for impracticability must be separately petitioned by the Permittee and submitted to the appropriate RWQCB for consideration. The RWQCB may consider approval of the waiver justification or may delegate the authority to approve a class of waiver justifications to the RWQCB EO. The supplementary waiver justification becomes recognized and effective only after approval by the RWQCB or the RWQCB EO. A waiver granted by a Permittee to any development or redevelopment project may be revoked by the RWQCB EO for cause and with proper notice upon petition.

5. Limitation on Use of Infiltration BMPs

Three factors significantly influence the potential for storm water to contaminate ground water. They are (i) pollutant mobility, (ii) pollutant abundance in storm water, (iii) and soluble fraction of pollutant. The risk of contamination of groundwater may be reduced by pretreatment of storm water. A discussion of limitations and guidance for infiltration practices is contained in, *Potential Groundwater Contamination from Intentional and Non-Intentional Stormwater Infiltration, Report No. EPA/600/R-94/051, USEPA (1994).*

In addition, the distance of the groundwater table from the infiltration BMP may also be a factor determining the risk of contamination. A water table distance separation of ten feet depth in California presumptively poses negligible risk for storm water not associated with industrial activity or high vehicular traffic.

Site specific conditions must be evaluated when determining the most appropriate BMP. Additionally, monitoring and maintenance must be provided to ensure groundwater is protected and the infiltration BMP is not rendered ineffective by overload. This is especially important for infiltration BMPs for areas of industrial activity or areas subject to high vehicular traffic [25,000 or greater average daily traffic (ADT) on main roadway or 15,000 or more ADT on any intersecting roadway]. In some cases pretreatment may be necessary.

6. Alternative Certification for Storm Water Treatment Mitigation

In lieu of conducting detailed BMP review to verify Structural or Treatment Control BMP adequacy, a Permittee may elect to accept a signed certification from a Civil Engineer or a Licensed Architect registered in the State of California, that the plan meets

the criteria established herein. The Permittee is encouraged to verify that certifying person(s) have been trained on BMP design for water quality, not more than two years prior to the signature date. Training conducted by an organization with storm water BMP design expertise (e.g., a University, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Public Works Association, or the California Water Environment Association) may be considered qualifying.

Attachment 5
WQO# 2003 – 0005 – DWQ

Communities Anticipated to be Subject to Supplemental Provisions

RWQCB	Area	Reason/Population
1	Windsor	High Growth
2	Clayton	High Growth
2	Marin County	58563
2	Napa	72585
2	Petaluma	54548
2	San Francisco	776733
2	San Rafael	56063
3	Greenfield	High Growth
3	Hollister	High Growth
3	King City	High Growth
3	Morgan Hill	High Growth
3	Nipomo	High Growth
3	Prunedale	High Growth
3	Santa Barbara	92325
3	Santa Barbara County	140453
3	Santa Cruz	54593
3	Santa Cruz County	116783
3	Santa Maria	77423
3	Soledad	High Growth
3	Watsonville	High Growth
5F	Hanford	High Growth
5F	Lemoore	High Growth
5F	Los Banos	High Growth
5F	Madera	High Growth
5F	Merced	63893
5F	Visalia	91565
5R	Chico	59954
5R	Chico	High Growth
5R	Redding	80865
5S	Davis	60308
5S	Dixon	High Growth
5S	El Dorado Hills	High Growth
5S	Lathrop	High Growth
5S	Lincoln	High Growth
5S	Oakley	High Growth
5S	Placer County	75262
5S	Ripon	High Growth
5S	Riverbank	High Growth
5S	Rocklin	High Growth

RWQCB	Area	Reason/Population
5S	Roseville	79921
5S	Roseville	High Growth
5S	Salida	High Growth
5S	South Yuba City	High Growth
5S	Stanislaus County	67145
5S	Tracy	56929
5S	Tracy	High Growth
5S	Turlock	55810
5S	Vacaville	88625
6	Apple Valley	54239
6	Hesperia	62582
6	Lancaster	118718
6	Palmdale	116670
6	Victorville	64029
6B	Lake Los Angeles	High Growth
6B	Palmdale	High Growth
6B	Rosamond	High Growth
6B	Victorville	High Growth
7	Calexico	High Growth
7	Rancho Mirage	High Growth
5S	Lodi	56999

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM SMALL MS4s (WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 - DWQ)

I. NOI STATUS

Check box "1" if this is a new NOI submittal. Check box "2" if you are reporting changes to the NOI (e.g., new contact person, phone number, mailing address). Include the facility WDID number and highlight all the information that has been changed. The appropriate official must sign the form, certifying the changes.

II. AGENCY INFORMATION

A. Enter the name of the agency applying for coverage.
B. Enter the first and last name of the person familiar with the permit and responsible for permit compliance.
C. Enter the Title of the person listed in "B".
D. Enter the agency's mailing address.
E. Enter if necessary the 2nd address line.
F. Enter the agency's mailing address city.
G. Enter the agency's mailing address zip code.
H. Enter the county in which the agency is located. If the agency is located in more than one county, list all applicable counties. Attach additional sheets if necessary.
I. Enter the phone number where the contact person can be reached.
J. Enter the FAX number where the contact person can be reached.
K. Enter the email address where the contact person can be reached.
L. Check the box that corresponds to the agency owner.

III. Permit Area

General name of the permit area, such as the Sacramento Metropolitan Area

IV. Boundaries of Coverage

Describe the boundaries of the area to be permitted and include a site map. For a city, this would be the established city boundaries. For a county, unless the entire county is designated, the permitted area should be inclusive of the area of concern and rely on simplified boundaries for each general direction, such as rivers, major roads or highways, or an adjoining city's boundary. For non-traditional Small MS4s, in general, the property line shall serve as the permit boundary.

V. Billing Information

A. Enter the name of the agency applying for coverage.
B. Enter the first and last name of the person familiar with the permit and responsible for permit compliance.
C. Enter the Title of the person listed in "B".
D. Enter the agency's mailing address.
E. Enter if necessary the 2nd address line.
F. Enter the agency's mailing address city.

G. Enter the agency's mailing address zip code.
H. Enter the county in which the agency is located.
I. Enter the phone number where the contact person can be reached.
J. Enter the FAX number where the contact person can be reached.
K. Enter the email address where the contact person can be reached.
L. Enter the average daily-user population of the applicant's permitted area. This is not the combined permit area of co-permittees. Submit the amount indicated by the current fee schedule (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1.) with the NOI package to the Regional Board. The fee schedule may be found at www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html. School districts are exempt from MS4 permit fees.

VI. Permit Type

Check the box that corresponds to the permitting option you wish to apply for:

Check box 1 if applying for individual general permit coverage.

Check box 2 if applying for a permit with one or more co-permittees. If you are applying to be a co-permittee, an appropriate official representing each agency who will participate in the area-wide permit must sign on the lines provided certifying the agency will be a co-permittee with the other agencies listed to implement a storm water program in the combined designated areas of each of the agency's jurisdiction. The agency to act as the Lead Agency (the entity responsible for being the main contact with the RWQCB for permit administration) shall start the list. If more than four agencies will act as co-permittees, continue the list on a separate page. The NOI must have original signatures.

Check box 3 if designating a Separate Implementing Entity and enter agency information.

A. Enter the name of the agency applying for coverage.
B. Enter the first and last name of the person familiar with the permit and responsible for permit compliance.
C. Enter the title of person in "B".
D. Enter the agency's mailing address phone number where the contact person can be reached.
E. Enter if necessary the 2nd address line.
F. Enter the agency's mailing address city.
G. Enter the agency's mailing address zip code.
H. Enter the county in which the agency is located. If the agency is located in more than one county, list all applicable counties. Attach additional sheets if necessary.
I. Enter the phone number where the contact person can be reached.
J. Enter the FAX number where the contact person can be reached.
K. Enter the email address where the contact person can be reached.
L. Check the box that corresponds to the agency owner.
M. List all of the Minimum Control Measure(s) that will be implemented by the SIE.
N. Certification by an appropriate SIE official that the SIE agrees to include the agency in implementing the SWMP. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency the appropriate official would be a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or duly authorized representative. The principal executive officer of

a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of USEPA).

For multiple agencies implementing different Minimum Control Measures please use a separate form for each Minimum Control Measures. A photocopy of the 2nd page of the NOI is adequate, but must have original signatures.

VII. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The SWMP must be submitted with the NOI. Check the box if the SWMP is completed and attached to the NOI. If a SIE is implementing all of the Minimum Control Measures it is not necessary to submit a SWMP.

VIII. CERTIFICATION

A. Print the name of the appropriate official. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency this would be a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of USEPA).
B. Enter the professional title of the person signing the NOI.
C. The person whose name is printed in box IV.A must sign the NOI.
D. Provide the date on which the Information Sheet was signed.

State Water Resources Control Board
NOTICE OF INTENT
TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS
(WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 - DWQ)

I. NOI Status

Mark Only One Item 1. [ ]New Permittee 2. [ ]Change of Information WDID #:_____

II. Agency Information

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person		C. Title	
D. Mailing Address		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City	State **CA**	G. Zip	H. County
I. Phone	J. FAX	K. Email Address	
L. Operator Type (check one) 1. [ ] City 2. [ ] County 3. [ ] State 4. [ ] Federal 5. [ ] Special District 6. [ ] Government Combination			

III. Permit Area

_____

IV. Boundaries of Coverage (include a site map with the submittal)

_____

_____

_____

_____

V. Billing Information

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person		C. Title	
D. Mailing Address		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City	State **CA**	G. Zip	H. County
I. Phone	J. FAX	K. Email Address	

Fees are based on the daily population served by the Small MS4. To determine your fee, consult the current fee schedule (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9 Article 1), which can be viewed at www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html.

L. Population_____

Fee _____

Check(s) should be made payable to the SWRCB and submitted to the appropriate RWQCB.

SWRCB Tax ID is: 68-0281986

VI. Discharger Information (check applicable box(es) and complete corresponding information)

1. [ ] Applying for Individual General Permit Coverage

2. [ ] Applying for a permit with one or more co-permittees

The undersigned agree to work as co-permittees in implementing a complete small MS4 storm water program. The program must comply with the requirements found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 122.32. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Each co-permittee must complete an NOI.	
Lead Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature

3. [ ] Separate Implementing Entity (SIE)

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person	C. Title		
D. Mailing Address	E. Address (Line 2)		
F. City	State **CA**	G. Zip	H. County
I. Phone	J. FAX	K. Email Address	

H. Operator Type (check one)

1. [ ] City 2. [ ] County 3. [ ] State 4. [ ] Federal 5. [ ] Special District 6. [ ] Government Combination

Minimum Control Measures being implemented by the SIE (check all that apply)

[ ] Public Education [ ] Public Involvement [ ] Illicit Discharge/Elimination
[ ] Construction [ ] Post Construction [ ] Good Housekeeping

"I agree to coordinate with the agency identified in Section III of this form and comply with its qualifying storm water program. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."

_____ _____

N. Signature of Official Date

VII. Storm Water Management Plan (check box)

[ ] As per section A.2. of this General Permit, the SWMP is attached.

VIII. Certification

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name:_____

B. Title:_____

C. Signature:_____ D. Date: _____

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

Division of Water Quality
Attention: Storm Water Section
P.O. Box 1977
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977
(916) 341-5539 FAX: (916) 341-5543
Web Page: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/index.html
Email: stormwater@dwq.swrcb.ca.gov

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

NORTH COAST REGION (1)
5550 Skylane Blvd., Ste. A
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
(707) 576-2220 FAX: (707) 523-0135
Web Page: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb1

SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION (2)
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 1400
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 622-2300 FAX: (510) 622-2460
Web Page: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2

CENTRAL COAST REGION (3)
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 549-3147 FAX: (805) 543-0397
Web Page: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3

LOS ANGELES REGION (4)
320 W. 4th Street, Ste. 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
(213) 576-6600 FAX: (213) 576-6640
Web Page: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4

CENTRAL VALLEY REGION (5S)
3443 Routier Road, Ste. A
Sacramento, CA 95827-3098
(916) 255-3000 FAX: (916) 255-3015
Web Page: http:// www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5

FRESNO BRANCH OFFICE (5F)
1685 "E" Street
Fresno, CA 93706-2020
(559) 445-5116 FAX: (559) 445-5910
Web Page: http:// www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5

REDDING BRANCH OFFICE (5R)
415 Knollcrest Drive, Ste. 100
Redding, CA 96002
(530) 224-4845 FAX: (530) 224-4857
Web Page: http:// www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5

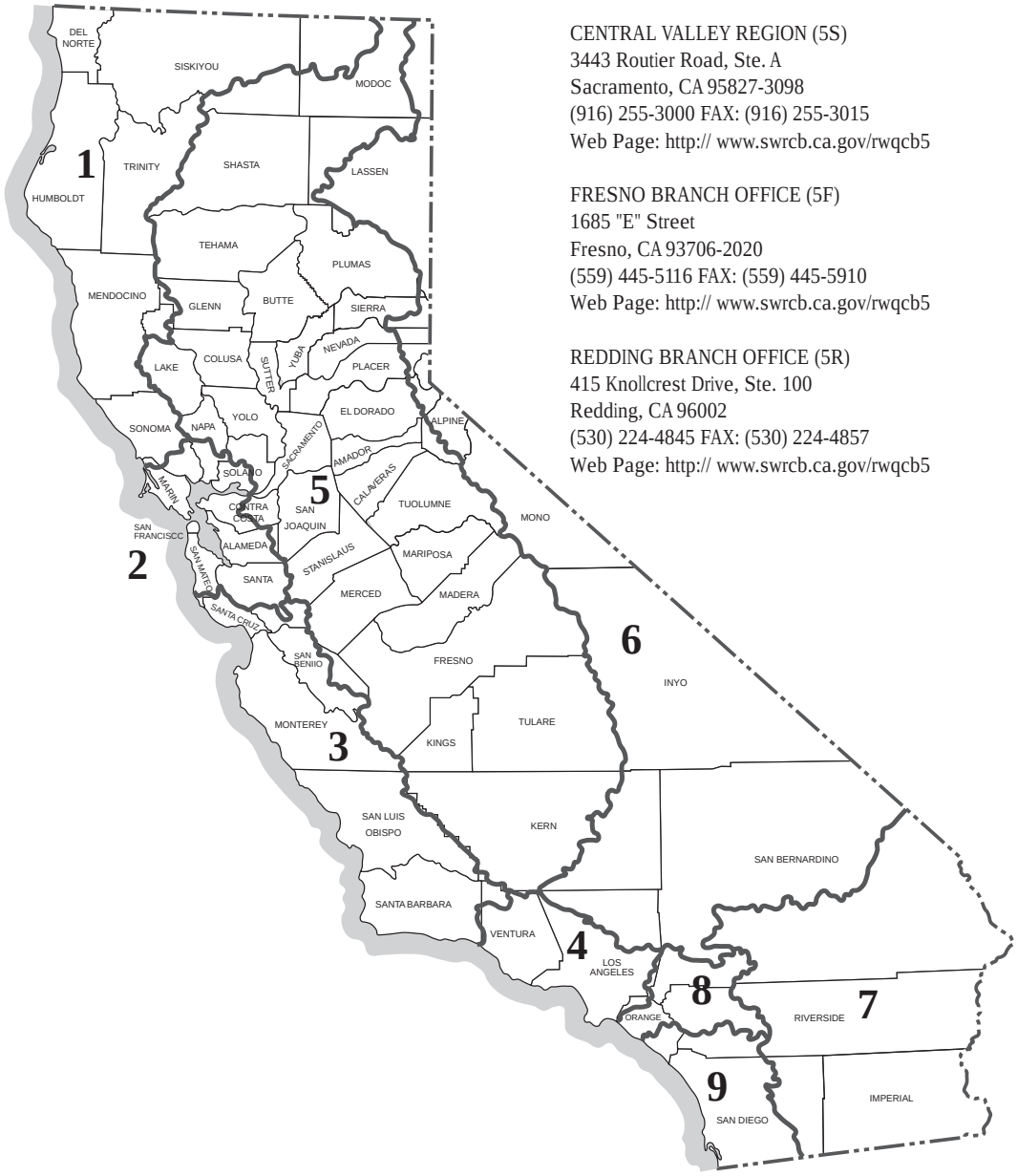
LAHONTAN REGION (6 SLT)
2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd.
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
(530) 542-5400 FAX: (530) 544-2271
Web Page: http:// www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb6

VICTORVILLE BRANCH OFFICE (6V)
15428 Civic Drive, Ste. 100
Victorville, CA 92392-2383
(760) 241-6583 FAX: (760) 241-7308
Web Page: http:// www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb6

COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION (7)
73-720 Fred Waring Dr., Ste. 100
Palm Desert, CA 92260
(760) 346-7491 FAX: (760) 341-6820
Web Page: http:// www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb7

SANTA ANA REGION (8)
California Tower
3737 Main Street, Ste. 500
Riverside, CA 92501-3339
(909) 782-4130 FAX: (909) 781-6288
Web Page: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb8

SAN DIEGO REGION (9)
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-2952 FAX: (858) 571-6972
Web Page: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb9



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Gray Davis, Governor

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Winston H. Hickox, Secretary

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Arthur Baggett Jr., Chair

Definition of Terms

1. **100,000 Square Foot Commercial Development** - 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Development means any commercial development that creates at least 100,000 square feet of impermeable area, including parking areas.

2. **Automotive Repair Shop** - Automotive Repair Shop means a facility that is categorized in any one of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539.

3. **Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges** – Authorized non-storm water discharges are certain categories of discharges that are not composed entirely of storm water but are not found to pose a threat to water quality. They include: water line flushing; landscape irrigation; diverted stream flows; rising ground waters; uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005(20)) to separate storm sewers; uncontaminated pumped ground water; discharges from potable water sources; foundation drains; air conditioning condensate; irrigation water; springs; water from crawl space pumps; footing drains; lawn watering; individual residential car washing; flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; dechlorinated swimming pool discharges; and discharges or flows from emergency fire fighting activities. If any of the above authorized non-storm water discharges (except flows from fire fighting activities) are found to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards or cause or threaten to cause a condition of nuisance or pollution, the category of discharge must be prohibited.

4. **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – Best management practices means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of 'waters of the United States." BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. (40 CFR §122.2)

5. **Commercial Development** - Commercial Development means any development on private land that is not heavy industrial or residential. The category includes, but is not limited to: hospitals, laboratories and other medical facilities, educational institutions, recreational facilities, plant nurseries, multi-apartment buildings, car wash facilities, mini-malls and other business complexes, shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, public warehouses and other light industrial complexes.

6. **Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIA)** - DCIA is the acronym for directly connected impervious areas and means the area covered by a building, impermeable pavement, and/ or other impervious surfaces, which drains directly into the storm drain without first flowing across permeable land area (e.g. lawns).

7. **Discretionary Project** - Discretionary Project means a project which requires the exercise of judgement or deliberation when the public agency or public body decides to approve or disapprove a particular activity, as distinguished from situations where the public agency or body merely has to determine whether there has been conformity with applicable statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

8. **Greater than (>) 9 unit home subdivision** - Greater than 9 unit home subdivision means any subdivision being developed for 10 or more single-family or multi-family dwelling units.

9. **Hillside** - Hillside means property located in an area with known erosive soil conditions, where the development contemplates grading on any natural slope that is twenty-five percent or greater.

10. **Infiltration** - Infiltration means the downward entry of water into the surface of the soil.

11. **Measurable Goal** – Measurable goals are definable tasks or accomplishments that are associated with implementing best management practices.

12. **Minimum Control Measure** – A minimum control measure is a storm water program area that must be addressed (best management practices implemented to accomplish the program goal) by all regulated Small MS4s. The following six minimum control measures are required to be addressed by the regulated Small MS4s: Public Education and Outreach on storm Water Impacts, Public Involvement/Participation, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control, Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment, and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

13. **New Development** - New Development means land disturbing activities; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or structure, creation of impervious surfaces; and land subdivision.

14. **Offsite Facility** - An offsite facility is a geographically non-adjacent or discontinuous site that serves, or is secondary to, the primary facility and has the same owner as the primary facility. Storm water discharges from an offsite facility must be permitted if it meets the definition of a regulated Small MS4 itself. The offsite facility may satisfy this permitting requirement if the SWMP of the primary facility addresses the offsite facility, such that the permitted area of the primary facility includes the offsite area.

15. **Outfall** – A point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States. (40 CFR §122.26(b)(9))

16. **Parking Lot** - Parking Lot means land area or facility for the temporary parking or storage of motor vehicles used personally, for business or for commerce with a lot size of 5,000 square feet or more, or with 25 or more parking spaces.

17. **Point Source** – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff. (40 CFR §122.2)

18. **Regulated Small MS4** – A regulated Small MS4 is a Small MS4 that is required to be permitted for discharging storm water through its MS4 to waters of the U.S. and is designated either automatically by the U.S. EPA because it is located within an urbanized area, or designated by the SWRCB or RWQCB in accordance with the designation criteria listed at Finding 11 of the General Permit.

19. **Redevelopment** - Redevelopment means, on an already developed site, the creation or addition of at least 5,000 square feet of impervious area. Redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint or addition of a structure; structural development including an increase in gross floor area and/ or exterior construction or remodeling; and land disturbing activities related with structural or impervious surfaces. Where redevelopment results in an increase of less than fifty percent of the impervious surfaces of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not subject to these Design Standards, the Design Standards apply only to the addition, and not to the entire development.

20. **Restaurant** - Restaurant means a stand-alone facility that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption. (SIC code 5812).

21. **Retail Gasoline Outlet** - Retail Gasoline Outlet means any facility engaged in selling gasoline and lubricating oils.

22. **Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Small MS4)** – A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) that are:
    (i) Owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, boroughs, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States.
    (ii) Not defined as "large" or "medium" municipal separate storm sewer systems
    (iii) This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. (40 CFR §122.26(b)(16))

23. **Separate Implementing Entity (SIE)** – A Separate Implementing Entity is an entity, such as a municipality, agency, or special district, other than the entity in question, that implements parts or all of a storm water program for a Permittee. The SIE may also be permitted under 40 CFR Part 122. Arrangements of one entity implementing a program for another entity is subject to approval by the Regional Water Quality Control Board Executive Officer.

24. **Source Control BMP** - Source Control BMP means any schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, managerial practices or operational practices that aim to prevent storm water pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution.

25. **Storm Event** - Storm Event means a rainfall event that produces more than 0.1 inch of precipitation and that, which is separated from the previous storm event by at least 72 hours of dry weather.

26. **Structural BMP** - Structural BMP means any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water and urban runoff pollution (e.g. canopy, structural enclosure). The category may include both Treatment Control BMPs and Source Control BMPs.

27. **Treatment** - Treatment means the application of engineered systems that use physical, chemical, or biological processes to remove pollutants. Such processes include, but are not limited to, filtration, gravity settling, media adsorption, biodegradation, biological uptake, chemical oxidation and UV radiation.

28. **Treatment Control BMP** - Treatment Control BMP means any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

Appendix E: Laws, Regulations, and Regulatory Agencies

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Regulatory Agencies

Clean Water Act: Enacted in 1972 and amended in 1977, the Clean Water Act provides the regulatory structure for discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States. The Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for this regulatory authority. Sections 401 and 404 have the most impact on water quality regulation. See http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/cwa.cfm?program_id=6 for more information.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Final Rule - Regulations for Revision of the Water Pollution Control Program Addressing Storm Water Discharges: The Phase II regulations expand the existing NPDES storm water program (Phase I) by addressing storm water discharges from small MS4s and construction sites that disturb 1 to 5 acres. The Final Rule was published in Federal Register Volume No.: 64, No.: 235, page numbers 68721-68851, CFR Title: 40 Part: 9, 122, 123, and 124, on 12/08/1999. See http://www.epa.gov/npdes/regulations/phase2.pdf for a copy.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA): EPA's mission is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment — air, water, and land. See http://www.epa.gov for more information.

Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE): The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administers section 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act. Section 404 regulates discharge of dredged material into the waters of the United States. Section 401 mandates compliance with water quality standards.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS): The USFWS shares responsibility for implementing the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries. The FESA can affect any waterway that is home to a listed or threatened species under the Act. USFWS policies regarding water quality stem from Sections 7 and 10 of the FESA.

NOAA Fisheries: This agency co-administrates the FESA. They are also responsible for management of U.S. fisheries.

National Estuary Program (Comprehensive Plan): The National Estuary Program was instituted to focus on enhancement of estuaries of national importance. This is a result of a mandate to maintain estuary health in Section 320 of the Clean Water Act. Morro Bay National Estuary is included in this program.

OTHER STORM WATER GENERAL PERMITS FOR CALIFORNIA:

WATER QUALITY ORDER 99-08-DWQ, STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB) NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (GENERAL PERMIT) – **ALSO KNOWN AS THE "CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT":** Dischargers whose projects disturb one or more acres of soil or whose projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. See http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/gen_const.html#const_permit for a copy.

The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP should contain a site map(s) which shows the construction site perimeter, existing and proposed buildings, lots, roadways, storm water collection and discharge points, general topography both before and after construction, and drainage patterns across the project. The SWPPP must list Best Management Practices (BMPs) the discharger will use to protect storm water runoff and the placement of those BMPs. Additionally, the SWPPP must contain a visual monitoring program; a chemical monitoring program for "non-visible" pollutants to be implemented if there is a failure of BMPs; and a sediment monitoring plan if the site discharges directly to a water body listed on the CWA 303(d) list for sediment.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB) ORDER NO. – 2003 - 0007 – DWQ, NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES), GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000005, WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS) FOR DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH SMALL LINEAR UNDERGROUND/OVERHEAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (GENERAL PERMIT) - **ALSO KNOWN AS THE "SMALL LUP GENERAL PERMIT"**: Small Linear Underground/Overhead Projects disturbing at least one acre, but less than five acres (including trenching and staging areas) must be covered by the Statewide General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity from Small Linear Underground/Overhead Projects. The Small LUP General Permit has varying application and permitting requirements based on the type and complexity of the project. Linear projects disturbing five or more acres of land must obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit. See http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/linear_const.html#lup for a copy.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (STATE WATER BOARD) WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 97-03-DWQ, NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT NO.

CAS000001 (GENERAL PERMIT), WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS) FOR DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES - **ALSO KNOWN AS THE "INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT":** The Industrial General Permit regulates discharges associated with ten broad categories of industrial activities. The Industrial General Permit requires the implementation of management measures that will achieve the performance standard of best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). The Industrial General Permit also requires the development of a SWPPP and a monitoring plan. Through the SWPPP, sources of pollutants are to be identified and the means to manage the sources to reduce storm water pollution are described. See http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/gen_indus.html#indus for a copy.

State of California Laws, Regulations, and Regulatory Agencies

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act: This 1969 Act (Water Code 13000 et seq.) established the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), divided the state into nine hydrographic regions, and established a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for each region. The Porter-Cologne Act requires the SWRCB or RWQCBs to adopt water quality control plans for protection of water quality. See http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_laws/docs/portercologne.pdf for a copy.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB): The State Board's mission is to preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations. For more information, see http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/index.html.

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB): The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 3 is charged with protecting all waters of the state including ground water, surface water, and marine waters. For more information, see http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3/.

Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan): The Basin Plan establishes beneficial uses and water quality objectives for surface and ground water sources within the basin. See http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3/BasinPlan/Index.htm for a copy.

California Coastal Commission: The California Coastal Commission's primary mission is to plan for and regulate land and water uses in the coastal zone consistent with the policies of the Coastal Act.

Coastal Development Permit: The Coastal Development Permit is required for certain development in the Coastal Zone in California. The Coastal Zone varies

in width and stretches down the entire length of the state. The purpose of the permit is to regulate impacts to the Coastal Zone including all waterways.

Local Coastal Program (LCP): The Local Coastal Program involves the creation of a local document, the Local Coastal Plan (LCP), mandated by the Coastal Commission. It sets guidelines for development in the Coastal Zone.

Coastal Act: The California Coastal Act of 1976 serves as the baseline document for actions and regulations of the California Coastal Commission. It places priority on protection and sensitive development and giving priority to public recreation and coastal-dependent development. It also cites the need for local coordination and development of educational programs surrounding the importance of coastal California.

California Department of Fish and Game Policies: The California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), administers the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Section 1600 addresses fish and wildlife protection and conservation.

State of California Endangered Species Act: The State of California Endangered Species Act mandates that in instances where impacts to a state-listed species would occur, the lead or responsible agency must contact the DFG and enter into formal consultation. Impacts to the state-listed species would be evaluated and identification of mitigation measures would likely be required.

San Luis Obispo County Ordinances and Land Use Plans

San Luis Obispo County General Plan:

- Land Use Element - The Land Use Element sets forth policies for development in the County. The Land Use Element is broken down into Area Plans, which provide information specific to each community.

- Local Coastal Plan (LCP): The Local Coastal Plan mandated by the Coastal Commission sets guidelines for development in the Coastal Zone. The communities included in the LCP in this SWMP are Los Osos, a portion of Oceano, and Cambria.

For more information, see http://www.sloplanning.org/genplan.html.

Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance: The Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance (CZLUO), Title 23 of the San Luis Obispo County Code, includes limitations on development within and near wetlands, streams and associated riparian areas, terrestrial and marine habitats, Sensitive Resource Areas, and environmentally sensitive habitats. The CZLUO also identifies general setbacks for wetland and riparian habitat, as well as minimum site design and development standards near various sensitive habitat areas.

With regard to water quality, Section 22.06.100 of the CZLUO requires that the Central Coast RWQCB review any project that may affect water quality. In addition, any construction activity disturbing an area of one acre or more is required to obtain a General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit from the RWQCB. The CZLUO also identifies general setbacks for wetland and riparian habitat, as well as minimum site design and development standards near various sensitive habitat areas.

Section 23.06.120 of the CZLUO addresses the storage and use of toxic and hazardous materials. For more information, see http://www.sloplanning.org/coastal_zone.htm.

San Luis Obispo Land Use Ordinance: The San Luis Obispo Land Use Ordinance includes standards and guidelines for review of various areas relative to water quality. These include: water quality, flood hazard, oil and gas well development standards, agricultural processing uses, animal keeping, animal facilities, cemeteries and columbariums, rural recreation and camping, landscape plans, reclamation plans, underground mining and grading and drainage. For more information, see http://www.sloplanning.org/lueluo.html.

To view County Code online, see http://www.sloclerkrecorder.org/countycode.cfm.

Appendix F: References

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U.S. EPA, "Surf Your Watershed" Website. http://www.epa.gov/surf/.

U.S. EPA, Getting in Step: A Guide for Conducting Watershed Outreach Campaigns. For a copy, see
http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/outreach/documents/getnstep.pdf.

Additional Supporting Literature

Model Urban Runoff Program (MURP): This document, published by the California Coastal Commission, in cooperation with other state and local agencies, is intended as a guide to storm water management for municipalities under 100,000 in anticipation of implementation of Phase II of the NPDES permit. The MURP provides a framework for understanding and minimizing the problems of urban runoff. The MURP explains the existing legal setting, and provides a collection of BMPs that can be implemented to reduce runoff. The MURP also describes a process for developing plans to manage storm water. For a copy, see http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/murp.html.

EPA Storm Water Runoff Website: Fact Sheet Series. The information available includes guidance for development of a Phase II SWMP, guidance for BMP selection and explanation of the law.
http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swphase2.cfm

Appendix G. Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Acronyms

BMPs	Best Management Practices
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CSD	Community Services District
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
IWMA	Integrated Waste Management Authority
LID	Low Impact Development
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	Nonpoint Source Pollution
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SLO	San Luis Obispo
SLOCPWQ	SLO County Partners for Water Quality
SWMP	Storm Water Management Program
SWP2	Storm Water Pollution Prevention
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
UA	Urbanized Area
URL	Urban Reserve Line
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VRL	Village Reserve Line
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
WRAC	Water Resource Advisory Committee

Definition of Terms

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Best management practices are schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of "waters of the United States." BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage [see 40 CFR §122.2].

Detention Dam/Basin/Pond: Dams may be classified according to the broad function they serve, such as storage, diversion, or detention. Detention basins are constructed to retard flood runoff and minimize the effect of sudden floods. Detention dams fall into two main types. In one type, the water is temporarily stored, and released through an outlet structure at a rate which will not exceed the carrying capacity of the channel

downstream. Often, the basins are planted with grass and used for open space or recreation in periods of dry weather. The other type, most often called a retention pond, allows for water to be held as long as possible and may or may not allow for the controlled release of water. In some cases, the water is allowed to seep into the permeable banks or gravel strata in the foundation. This latter type is sometimes called a water-spreading dam or dike because its main purpose is to recharge the underground water supply. Detention dams constructed to trap sediment are often called debris dams.

Erosion: (1) The loosening and transportation of rock and soil debris by wind, rain, or running water. (2) The gradual wearing away of the upper layers of earth.

Flood, 100-Year: The magnitude of a flood expected to occur on the average every 100 years, based on historical data. The 100-year flood has a 1/100, or one percent, chance of occurring in any given year.

Floodplain: The relatively level land area on either side of the banks of a stream regularly subject to flooding. That part of the flood plain subject to a one percent chance of flooding in any given year is designated as an "area of special flood hazard" by the Federal Insurance Administration.

Hillsides: Hillside means property located in an area with known erosive soil conditions, where the development contemplates grading on any natural slope that is twenty-five percent or greater.

Industrial: The manufacture, production, and processing of consumer goods. Industrial is often divided into "heavy industrial" uses, such as construction yards, quarrying, and factories; and "light industrial" uses, such as research and development and less intensive warehousing and manufacturing.

Impervious surface: A surface that is incapable of being penetrated or passed through; an impermeable surface.

Infiltration: Infiltration means the downward entry of water into the surface of the soil.

Landscaping: Planting, including trees, shrubs, and ground covers, suitably designed, selected, installed, and maintained to enhance a site or roadway.

Land Use: The occupation or utilization of land or water area for any human activity or any purpose defined in the General Plan.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP): MEP is the technology based standard established by Congress in Clean Water Act Section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii) that municipal dischargers of storm water must meet. MEP standard is not specifically defined; rather it is an ever-evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. MEP is generally a result of emphasizing pollution prevention and

source control BMPs as the first line of defense in combination with structural and treatment methods, where appropriate serving as additional lines of defense.

Measurable Goal: Measurable goals are definable tasks or accomplishments that are associated with implementing best management practices.

Minimum Control Measure: A minimum control measure is storm water program area that must be addressed (BMPs implemented to accomplish the program goal) by all regulated MS4s. The following six minimum control measures are required to be addressed by the regulated Small MS4s: Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts, Public Participation and Involvement, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, Construction Site Runoff Controls, Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment, and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s): "a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law)...including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges into waters of the United States. (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR §122.2."

Nonpoint Source Pollution: Sources for pollution that are less definable and usually cover broad areas of land, such as agricultural land with fertilizers that are carried from the land by runoff, or automobiles.

Outfall: A point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States. [see 40 CFR §122.26(b)(9)]

Pollutant: Any introduced gas, liquid, or solid that makes a resource unfit for its normal or usual purpose.

Pollutants of Concern: Include biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation), pathogens, oil and grease, and any pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment in any water body to which the MS4 discharges.

Pollution: The presence of matter or energy whose nature, location, or quantity

produces undesired environmental effects.

Pollution, Point Source: In reference to water quality, a discrete source from which pollution is generated before it enters receiving waters, such as a sewer outfall, a smokestack, or an industrial waste pipe.

Redevelopment: Redevelopment means, on an already developed site, the creation or addition of at least 5,000 square feet of impervious area. Redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint or addition of a structure; structural developments including an increase in gross floor area and/or exterior construction or remodeling; and land disturbing activities related with structural or impervious surfaces. Where redevelopment results in an increase of less that 50% of the impervious surface of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not subject to the Design Standards, the Design Standards apply only to the addition, and not to the entire development.

Regulated Small MS4: A regulated Small MS4 is a Small MS4 that is required to be permitted for discharging storm water though its MS4 to waters of the U.S. and is designated either automatically by the U.S. EPA because it is located within an urbanized area, or designated by the SWRCB or RWQCB in accordance with the designation criteria listed in Finding 11of the MS4 General Permit.

Retention Basin/Retention Pond: (See "Detention Basin/Detention Pond.")

Runoff: That portion of rain or snow that does not percolate into the ground and is discharged into streams.

Sanitary Sewer: A system of subterranean conduits that carries refuse liquids or waste matter to a plant where the sewage is treated, as contrasted with storm drainage systems (that carry surface water) and septic tanks or leech fields (that hold refuse liquids and waste matter on-site). (See "Septic System.")

Septic System: A sewage treatment system that includes a settling tank through which liquid sewage flows and in which solid sewage settles and is decomposed by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. Septic systems are often used for individual home waste disposal where an urban sewer system is not available. (See "Sanitary Sewer.")

Siltation: (1) The accumulating deposition of eroded material. (2) The gradual filling in of streams and other bodies of water with sand, silt, and clay.

Slope: Land gradient described as the vertical rise divided by the horizontal run expressed in percent.

Soil: The unconsolidated material on the immediate surface of the earth created by natural forces that serves as natural medium for growing land plants.

Source Control BMP: Source Control BMP means any schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, managerial practices or operations practices that aim to prevent storm water pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution.

Storm Runoff: Surplus surface water generated by rainfall that does not seep into the earth and flows overland to flowing or stagnant bodies of water.

Structural BMP: Structural BMP means any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water and urban runoff pollution (e.g. canopy, structural enclosure). The category may include both Treatment Control BMPs and Source Control BMPs.

Treatment Control BMP: Treatment Control BMP means any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

Urbanized Areas (UA): A land area comprising one or more places, central place(s) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area (urban fringe), that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile. The UA is a calculation used by the Bureau of Census to determine the geographic boundaries of the most heavily developed and dense urban areas.

Watershed: The total area above a given point on a watercourse that contributes water to its flow; the entire region drained by a waterway or watercourse that drains into a lake, or reservoir. Watersheds are those land areas that catch rain or snow and drain to specific marshes, streams, rivers, lakes, or to ground water.